

THIS PAPER CONTAINS  
24 PAGES.

# THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

24 PAGES  
1 to 12.

VOL. XXI.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, SUNDAY MORNING, JUNE 9, 1889.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, ETC.

**HIGH**  
Will Sell Tomorrow  
45-INCH EMBROIDERED  
Flouncings at 25c  
YARD.

## DOWN GO THE FIGURES!

Terrific Cut Price Sale the Coming Week at

### HIGH'S,

Bargains! Simple and Unqualified Bargains! Nothing but Bargains.

Note Specially Every Item in this Ad. It will be Money in Your Pocket.

**HIGH**  
RECEIVED SATURDAY  
-20 Cartoons-  
CREAM AND BLACK MOIRE  
RIBBONS  
IN ALL NUMBERS-2 TO 12.

10,000 yards long fold White India Linen at 5c yard that cost more money to make.  
2 cases fine white striped Lawns at 1 1/2c, shown all over Atlanta at 7 1/2c yard.  
500 pieces fine Chambrays worth 8c yard. Just to keep up the racket HIGH will sell them at 5c yard.  
500 yards standard Printed Lawns worth 5c, at 3c yard.  
6 boxes fine striped and plaid Gingham, well worth 12 1/2c yard of anybody's money, this week at 8 1/2c yard.  
200 pieces fine woven Malacca Plaids, cream grounds, large or small plaids in color, only 6 1/2c yard. Lovely goods for summer wear.

**FRENCH SATINES.**  
Down Go the Prices.

We will sell this week without reserve or exception our entire stock of

**French Satines.**  
At 25c Yard.

Remember this is not a few odd pieces thrown out because they are not saleable, but our entire stock of all the best French makes. All the

late effects in coloring and design, Koechlin, Frerer and Scheuser Rott & Cie's best goods.  
Choice of entire stock—anything, everything at 25c yard.

**American Satins.**

Latest French design, lovely goods and full width.  
500 pieces at 8 1/2c yard. These are sold all over Atlanta at 12 1/2c to 15c yard.  
At 7 1/2c American Satines, full widths, style and quality, same as sold the country over at 12 1/2c.

**WHITE GOODS**

20 Cases New Goods Last Week. A million yards of White Goods at 5 percent on New York cost this week at

**HIGH'S**

Fine India Linens at 5, 6, 7 1/2, 10, 12 1/2, 15, 20, 25 cents and up.  
Victoria Lawns at all prices.  
Fine Sheer Plaid Lawns at 7 1/2 and 8 1/2c, worth 10 and 12 1/2c.

**Embroidered Swiss.**

New lot just in last week. Elegant goods.

**EMBROIDERIES!**  
The Prices Go Down!

We gave a large importation order early in the season for Hemstitched Flouncings. They were delayed and just arrived yesterday. On account of the delay we got an extra discount of 15 per cent.

We propose to sell them at 5 per cent advance on net cost.

They must go, and go quickly. Grand values in 45 inch Hemstitched and Tucked Flouncings, 75c, 85c, \$1, \$1.50 and up.

45 inch Edged Flouncings at 25c, 40c, 50c, 75c and up.  
The finest line of Flouncings at \$1 ever shown in the southern states on bargain counters Monday.

**SILKS. SILKS.**

High's Silks always Cheaper than anybody's.

Fine Black Surahs at 47 1/2c, 60c and 75c.

60 pieces solid China Silks, fine grade, 50c goods at 27 1/2c yard.

Figured China Silks in the popular styles, cut from 50c to 3 1/2c yard.

**DOWN WITH THE PRICES!**  
\$1.50 guaranteed Black Gros

Grain for this week's sale at \$1.05. Colored Surahs. The town calls them cheap at 50c yard. High's price 43c.

**WOOL DRESS GOODS.**

Prices cut on everything.  
\$1.25 Henriettas at 75c.  
75c Henriettas at 59c.

36 inch English Henriettas in all the popular shades at 22c yard.

**300**  
Combination Suits

to go at a price  
Fine suits, Plains with braid or silk trimmings, at \$2.65, 3, \$3.25 and \$5.

1,000 Remnants at half price.

**HALF PRICE.**

**BLACK GOODS,**

High's Favorite Department.

Double width, all wool Albatros at 35c yard.

42 inch Albertine at 49c, worth 75 cents.

Priestly's Silk warp Henrietta, worth \$1.25, at 85c.

**The New Fabric.**  
Batiste Alpaca, special fine number, 42 inch wide at \$1.25 yard.

Our "Mr." has not just returned from New York, and brought us a periodical lot of goods, but stays there and sends us bargains every day. Hence we have bargains all the time.

**HOSIERY.**  
Full Stock, Complete Lines, Correct Prices—Always.

**For Gentlemen.**

High is selling Gents' Linen Collars. 1,900 Count 4 ply Linen in all the late shapes, 17 different styles, at 10c each. Only 10c each.

**UNLAUNDRIED SHIRTS.**

We bought the best dollar shirt in the market and had it duplicated in "HIGH'S PURITAN." It is the finest shirt ever offered for the money. Only 75c.

"HIGH'S HOMESTEAD" is the very best unlaundried shirt ever offered on the American continent at 50c.

**Ladies' Knit Vests.**

High's stock is complete. High's prices right.

Fine Swiss Ribbed Vests at 15c each. Swiss Jersey Ribbed Vests, with colored draw strings, at 33 1/2c each.

**High's Millinery.**

100 Cartoons, New Flowers, Exquisite things, and lower prices than ever before. Flowers at 50c our neighbors are getting \$1 for.

At 75c we sell you flowers worth \$1.50. \$1 Buys flowers worth \$2.

**Hats. Hats. Hats.**

Cut prices throughout the department. Hats must go, and go now.

This week we offer a wide brim, fine white Milan straw hat at 75c, worth \$2.

**DOMESTICS.**

**NOTE THE CUT.**

You pay 9c to 10c all over Atlanta for Fruit of the Loom. High offers this week Fruit of the Loom yd wide at 8 1/2c yd; 7/8 at 7 1/2c yd.

4-4 Lonsdale this week at 8 1/2c yard.

4-4 domestic, good grade, full yard wide, at 7 1/2c.

10-4 unbleached sheeting at 15c yard.

5-4 Pembroke Casing at 12 1/2c yard, worth 15c.

Awning Stripes, best grade, worth 25c at 20c yard.

## J. M. HIGH'S BARGAIN SALE OF DRY GOODS.

LUMBER.

D. C. BACON, President.

M. F. AMOROUS, General Manager.

## THE ATLANTA LUMBER COMPANY

HAS DECIDED

TO SELL OUT ITS RETAIL STOCK

FROM THEIR IMMENSE YARDS!

HUMPHRIES ST. AND E. T., V. & CA. RAILROAD!

HAVE

500,000 Feet Bone Dry Boards and Strips,  
200,000 Feet Kiln Dry Dressed Flooring,  
300,000 "Amoskeag" Never Leak Shingles.

ALSO A VERY SMALL LOT OF FRAMING!  
WILL SELL CHEAP.

ALSO CEDAR FENCE POSTS AND PICKETS.

Must Close it Out as We are Going to Rent Our Yard.

OUR WHOLESALE OFFICE WILL BE AS FORMERLY IN GOULD BUILDING,

OPPOSITE KIMBALL HOUSE, DECATUR ST.

ATLANTA, - - - - - GEORGIA.

Bargains in Lumber so Cheap anybody Can Afford to Buy.







WILL GAS BE RAISED?

A REPORT THAT \$1.50 WILL BE CHARGED.

The Gas Company is Earning What Ought to Satisfy It—The United States Gas Company an Offspring of the Standard Oil Company.

It is currently reported that the United States Gas Co., which owns the controlling interest in both Atlanta Gas companies will raise the price from a dollar to a dollar and a half a thousand feet.

Six weeks ago this concern bought the stock of the Atlanta Gas Light company, paying \$245,000. This made their investment \$550,000 minus a small amount of stock that was obtained by a few of the old stockholders that they might still serve as directors.

The United States Gas company has been buying up works in cities in different parts of the country, and it is said to be a new offspring of the Standard Oil company, whose methods in getting control of property all over the country quietly and quickly, it seems to have adopted. This and other things, the rumor of a raise in the price of gas gains credence.

Major McCallin, the secretary, who is still in charge of the office of the Atlanta Gas Light company, says he knows of no intention to advance the price. He thinks that if it were contemplated he would know it.

What reason have the new owners to raise the price of gas?

A look at the earnings of the Atlanta Gas Light company doesn't seem to give any ground for a raise. Since the price has been one dollar a thousand feet, the company has made six per cent per annum and accumulated a large surplus besides.

Major McCallin has remarked several times that it was no trouble to pay six per cent on \$1,000,000 with gas at a dollar a thousand, in spite of the competition of the Gate City Gas Light Company, which sold thirty-five million feet last year or nearly one-third of the consumption.

Growth of population has rapidly increased the earnings of the company and from time to time stock dividends have been issued to cover the actual earnings over and above the regular semi-annual dividend.

Within the past year a 50 per cent stock dividend was declared to reduce the surplus, notwithstanding the expenditure recently of \$1,000,000 on a new boiler. Even this lacked a little of exhausting the surplus, and when the Atlanta stockholders sold out six weeks ago it had grown again to about \$3,000,000. In other words, after paying the regular 6 per cent dividends, the surplus has been accumulating at the rate of not less than \$2,000,000 per annum during the past year. This gives 7 1/2 per cent on the increased capital in addition to dividends, and with the dividends the earnings are not less than thirteen per cent per annum. It is not surprising that the United States Gas company paid twenty-five per cent premium for the stock.

But when they consolidate the two Atlanta companies they will come under one management and administer the business of the two for little more than it has been costing for the larger company, the saving will give much larger dividends.

With this view of the matter those who have heard of the rumored increase say that it would be extortion, and that the citizens would fight it to the last ditch. It would be an unwise step for this company, and it is hoped that they will have business sagacity enough to see it in that light.

Mayor Glenn in speaking of the rumored raise said:

"I hope that the rumor is not true. The city has given the gas company a great many rights and privileges, and it would protect its citizens against an advance in the price of gas."

The mayor said this as if he meant much more than he had to express.

**Len Hill's Funeral.**  
From the New York Sun.

Another of the queer characters in White House camp was a man known as Len Hill. He was as mild as butter and as dull as a pea, and no one ever thought of asking him advice or interesting themselves in his affairs. One day he took sick, and after a period lasting about three weeks it was seen that he needed a doctor. The doctor said he would protect the news to him, and so "Judge" Hill also dropped in and said:

"I am going to turn up your toes before another sunrise."

The judge didn't mean to be sudden or unfeeling, but that was his way.

"I guess I am," quietly replied Len. "Well, that's just what I want. No exceptions taken, what last requests have ye got to make? We want to do the fair thing, you know, although it's a busy time."

"Kia! I am a funeral!" queried Len.

"Reg'lar procession?"

"Yes."

"I don't expect any coffin, of course, but I'd like to have the affair pulled off reasonably decent. You kin plant me on the hill beside the Frenchman. I guess we won't quarrel."

"Yes, we'll do that, though it's pretty hard digging up that."

"Needn't mind going over a couple of feet," said Len, "and the fellows with the body had better take the lead, and then I'll follow 'em. It's easier to climb."

"Got any wealth?" asked the judge, after a moment's silence.

"A couple of cents, mebbe."

"Mighty am show for a big bread on that, but we can't help it. Well, Len, it's my busy time, you know, and I must cut this short. Hope you won't take offense."

"O, certainly not. Don't neglect work on my account. Sumthin' said at the grave?"

"Just a few words, Len. I'll dig 'em myself. I'll practice up this afternoon and get some whisky to clear my throat. I want to make a decent job of it."

"What'll you say?"

"Why, that you died happy—hey left an achin' soul—we shall miss you—cut down in your prime. I'll say on that thick."

"Well, I'm sure I couldn't ask for more, and perhaps it's better than I could expect. So, judge, go back to your work, and I'll go on with my diggin'."

And the judge left the shanty whistling as was his wont, and Len had been dead over an hour before word came to us down in the gulch.

The funeral came off the next morning, and it has always been a pleasant remembrance with me that the judge did considerable better than he agreed to. He gave two eulogies in place of one and after the burial he asked the man who wouldn't knock off work to attend.

**A Forty Dollar Bill.**  
From the Zephyrus, Ga. Journal.

We were shown a forty dollar bill of continental currency by Dr. E. W. Wilson, of Millers, last week. It is to us of the present, a funny piece of money. It is a piece of coarse brown paper—one side entirely blank. On the other side to the left of the "Confederate" forms a semi-circle; within this is a complete circle of thirteen stars, representing the thirteen states; and above this a man's eye, wide open, and large enough and piercing enough to see through the paper. The right eye is a successful counterfeit. To the right of the eye is a line of thirteen stars, and above this a man's head (with the hair looking like a comb) is a full-length portrait of George Washington, the first president of the United States. The right eye is a successful counterfeit. To the right of the eye is a line of thirteen stars, and above this a man's head (with the hair looking like a comb) is a full-length portrait of George Washington, the first president of the United States.

**"That Frenchman."**  
A novel by Archibald Claverling Gunter, author of "Mr. Barnes of New York" and "Mr. Miller of Texas." The first edition is sixty thousand. Price 50 cents, extra for mail. John M. Miller, 311 Marquette street.

**Snake "Clear the Track" smoking tobacco.**  
Handled by all dealers.

The best house and water pump poison sold on the Kimball house drug store.

BEN BUTLER AT SEVENTY.

An Interesting Pen Picture of the Great Bulldozer in His Old Age.

Philadelphia Record's Washington Letter.

At seventy years of age Butler is a stout, plump person, whose unsymmetrical figure, especially when he is standing, strangely reminds you of the late Henry Ward Beecher. How his way of standing up is almost exactly like Beecher's. His head is like Benjamin Franklin's, for when he is in a conversation, Franklin's looks in the conventional portrait. It is large, long and broad, and bald from front to back on top, while a thick curtain of gray hair falls all around it, mingling at the sides with thin gray whiskers, which do not appear in any picture of Butler that I have ever seen. His face looks elephantine. It is in the wrinkles and the puffiness around his eyes that he resembles the world like an elephant's. When he laughs his face flushes in all over both his eyes, and his wrinkles come together in a most extraordinary fashion. He does not seem cross-eyed until you look directly at him, but his eyes are set obliquely in his head, although they are just the expression of a clear, unclouded mind. He is higher at the nose than at the mouth. He has two plates of false teeth and they do not stick very well, so that when he talks they are very apt to fall out. He is a very old man, and every other word in his mouth is "Most of the time he is chewing a bit of white spruce gum, which he carries in an old fashioned jeweled tin box when he is out in public."

His face is one of the most mobile and under his direction one of the most interesting that I ever saw. His skin, wrinkled more from quantity than quality, is easily worked into the most varying expressions, and he uses it constantly. Now he opens his great eyelids wide apart, brings his head up suddenly, puffs out his lips, and there he is, a little gray mustache, which plays so small a part amid the wrinkles, and looks out at you from a craggy, bearded forehead. Again, he wrinkles all his face into a smile, makes his eyes small, tucks in his lips and looks very mild and agreeable, or he takes up a book, holds it lovingly to his breast, looks at it with a glow (he wears no glasses or spectacles of any kind) and drinks it in.

But his laugh, a deep, dangerous chuckle, followed by a full-throated roar, is most startling of all. Butler is a great many men in one, and one of them is an actor. He would have made a great comedian. As it is he finds his historic inartistic very useful and extends it all the time. Butler is always the lawyer when he is in his office, however sociable and companionable he is elsewhere. He is always the lawyer when he is in his office, however sociable and companionable he is elsewhere. He is always the lawyer when he is in his office, however sociable and companionable he is elsewhere.

But it is his vigorous thinking and his still more vigorous talking which make him seem a comparatively young man. He has a marvelous memory. He can remember apparently anything which he has seen or heard or read, and is seldom at a loss for a name. His perceptions are very quick and comprehensive, and he has one of the quickest tongues, in spite of the false teeth and the chewing gum. He is a great talker, and he is a great listener. He is a great talker, and he is a great listener. He is a great talker, and he is a great listener.

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THE BROSIUS MACHINE CO.

GOING TO WORK ON A LARGE SCALE—2,500 MACHINES SOLD.

A Manufacturing Concern Which Has Been Developing Quietly for Some Months Past Comes to the Front in a Most Modest Manner.

Mr. T. J. James will start to New York at once to buy a plant for the manufacture of the Brosius Spring Motor sewing machine, and within four months the company expects to have 100 men at work. By the end of the first year they expect to employ regularly 400 or more hands. They have a capital of \$20,000 already called and \$100,000, which is available on call, besides \$100,000 treasury stock, which may be sold or not, according as the stockholders see proper.

The Brosius machine, patent rights to which were bought by this concern about ten months ago, have been simplified and perfected according to the best principles of mechanism by Mr. Albert A. Wood, the well-known mechanical engineer who has had thirty years' experience with patents. It is not a machine and a motor simply, but a spring driven machine in which the motor and the machine are built together and are not in the least other.

The sample machine on exhibition at Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.'s store is finely finished, and of substantial and ornamental pattern. The castings were made at the technological school from Mr. Wood's patterns and the finishing and machine work done by Atlanta workmen under Mr. Wood's supervision. Everything about it except the two long steel springs in the motor and the needle, was made in Atlanta by Atlanta workmen. Even the nickel plating was done here by Holbrook Brothers.

It is proposed to sell this at the same prices as other first-class machines, adding ten dollars for the spring motor, and ten dollars for the needle. The bodies of the machine are covered by seven patents issued or allowed. The principal attraction, of course, is the motor which does away with the treadle. The lever in a few turns winds up the seventy foot springs which run the machine for seven and a half minutes. The motion, however, is continuous, and the lever either one or both of the springs can be turned on or off at will, and the machine can be wound so as to give more or less power, according to the fabric.

The novel arrangement of the treadle avoids all threading but that of the needle, and the feed makes the seam run straight out from the needle without the tendency to draw the cloth to one side that is noticeable in ordinary machines. There is a novel tension which makes it easy to keep the cloth taut and below the cloth.

The handsome case was made from walnut tree grown in Georgia, and the machine was in a thorough sense a Georgia product equal in every respect to the best machines of the country.

The Brosius machine is a business to Atlanta that it will take up four or five hundred unskilled men and train them in working by the piece to great skill in making certain parts of the machine. Having become by this concentration of attention on particular parts of skilled specialists, they earn the wages of skilled labor—some of them three to four dollars a day and the average two dollars. A few months hence, when the factory employs 100 men, the pay-roll will be \$200 a day, or about \$5,000 a month. The factory is now in the process of being built, and will be ready to receive 400 hands and \$20,000 a month, and subsequently to 800 hands and \$40,000 a month.

Since an account of the enterprise was published in the Constitution, the interest in the Brosius machine has been growing, and the promoters have gone on quietly maturing their plans and perfecting their machine, and now they are ready to go to work.

The following gentlemen are the directors: E. P. Chamberlin, John M. Brosius, W. G. Ragan, T. S. Lewis, W. L. Zachry, G. W. Adams, E. P. Morgan, J. O. Wynn, W. L. Stanton, G. A. Howell and T. J. James.

The Brosius International Motor Sewing Machine company, with a capital of \$200,000, was organized May 1st to handle the patent of the machine and motor in foreign countries. This company owns the patents for all the world except Great Britain, where the patent applications for patents in twenty-three of the leading foreign countries.

Its stockholders are T. J. James, W. H. Tabor, E. P. Morgan, J. O. Wynn, W. L. Stanton, E. T. Malloy, D. L. Cheatham, A. L. Cheatham and E. H. Orr.

It is the purpose of the company to exhibit the wonderful invention at the World's Exposition at Paris and to push the sales of patents for foreign countries for all the world. The machine is a business to Atlanta that it will take up four or five hundred unskilled men and train them in working by the piece to great skill in making certain parts of the machine. Having become by this concentration of attention on particular parts of skilled specialists, they earn the wages of skilled labor—some of them three to four dollars a day and the average two dollars. A few months hence, when the factory employs 100 men, the pay-roll will be \$200 a day, or about \$5,000 a month. The factory is now in the process of being built, and will be ready to receive 400 hands and \$20,000 a month, and subsequently to 800 hands and \$40,000 a month.

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It is the purpose of the company to exhibit the wonderful invention at the World's Exposition at Paris and to push the sales of patents for foreign countries for all the world. The machine is a business to Atlanta that it will take up four or five hundred unskilled men and train them in working by the piece to great skill in making certain parts of the machine. Having become by this concentration of attention on particular parts of skilled specialists, they earn the wages of skilled labor—some of them three to four dollars a day and the average two dollars. A few months hence, when the factory employs 100 men, the pay-roll will be \$200 a day, or about \$5,000 a month. The factory is now in the process of being built, and will be ready to receive 400 hands and \$20,000 a month, and subsequently to 800 hands and \$40,000 a month.

Since an account of the enterprise was published in the Constitution, the interest in the Brosius machine has been growing, and the promoters have gone on quietly maturing their plans and perfecting their machine, and now they are ready to go to work.

The following gentlemen are the directors: E. P. Chamberlin, John M. Brosius, W. G. Ragan, T. S. Lewis, W. L. Zachry, G. W. Adams, E. P. Morgan, J. O. Wynn, W. L. Stanton, G. A. Howell and T. J. James.

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A CHANGE IN CITY PHYSICIANS.

It is Rumored that the Number will be Reduced to Two, and a Colored Physician Added.

Some months ago the colored people in formed Mayor Glenn that they had among them a competent colored physician, and they thought the city ought to elect a colored physician to practice for the city among his race. The mayor thinks there is equity in their claim. There are now six city physicians, one from each ward, who cost the city about \$24,000 a year.

In order to give the colored people a physician from their own number it will be necessary to have a new deal.

What the council will do about the matter is not known, but it is rumored that the number of white city physicians will be reduced to two or four, and that a colored physician will be added to the list.

For this last position leading colored citizens have recommended Dr. Asbury.

We have sold S. S. since the first day we commenced the drug business, and have heard some wonderful reports of its effects. Many use it with best results to cleanse malaria from the system, and for blood poisons, scurvy, and such diseases it is without a rival. Coldwater & Co., Monroe, La.

**HEMORRHOIDS OR PILES.**  
Their Treatment in Different Stages and the Results Usually Obtained.

The human body is subject to a vast multitude of ailments and maladies. There are few of them that are more prevalent than hemorrhoids and perhaps none more painful. They are not only painful and troublesome but dangerous and should never be suffered to go on without skillful surgical attention. There is much to be gained to endure disease until it has taken such hold as to require long and painful treatment to arrest it, even if delay has not given it a fatal vitality. Women suffer more from piles than men and are much less inclined to seek relief, many of them suffering acutely for years before submitting to treatment.

Piles should be promptly treated, if serious consequences would be avoided. They induce great suffering, often incapacitating the afflicted from walking or the performance of any kind of business. If not remedied they often lead to fistula, fissure, ulceration and other dangerous diseases. They are successfully treated in the National Surgical Institute, Atlanta, Ga., an institution which has a national reputation, and is indorsed by leading citizens of Atlanta, Ga., and other states.—(Adv.)

**Proclamation!**  
Know all men by these presents, that from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. on Saturday the 8th and Sunday the 9th, from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m., there will be displayed at Stoner, Glenn & Co., by command of the beautiful countess of Cleon, free sample bottles of Ewington's "Cleansing Cream." These samples are handed out by the countess.

Ladies can send orders in writing for samples if they can't get themselves. Yours truly, (Adv.) Sullivan's Best, Free and Easy No. 1 at Harrison Bros. & Co.

**NORTH AND EAST.**  
The Mt. Vernon and Pan-Handle Route an Excellent Thoroughfare.

Trains of the Mt. Vernon and Pan-Handle route leave Cincinnati, from the Pennsylvania passenger station, and carry passenger coaches and Pullman sleeping cars through to Cincinnati, where connection is made through the Union depot on the lake front for Buffalo, Niagara Falls and points in the West and North. This through line is now under the direction of the Pennsylvania management. For information apply to D. H. Roberts, assistant general passenger agent, N. E. corner Third and Vine streets, Cincinnati.—(Adv.)

Palmer's perfect face powder box at Kimball house drug store.

**A Delightful Summer Resort.**  
Where an individual spends the hot summer months in a pleasant and refreshing manner, people just at this time. The fact that there are many inviting places. It is difficult to make a decision as to which of the many beautiful resorts is the best. The fact that there are many inviting places. It is difficult to make a decision as to which of the many beautiful resorts is the best.

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Work and Building Castings—  
els, Store Fronts, Side,  
ng, Open and Glass,  
mety of patterns. Send for cuts  
Manufacturers of  
**MANTELS, GRATES, ETC.**  
OUNDRY WORK SOLICITED.  
salty of Building Castings for  
and our work can be seen  
every southern city.

"Now, for the purpose of drawing a comparison, I will state that the tariff of the boats on the Cumberland river is 8 cents per hundred pounds for the route from Nashville to Nashville; but on large contracts they will at any time, I am informed, take 6 cents per hundred pounds. Inasmuch as the distance from the mouth of the Tennessee river to Chattanooga is only about 100 miles, the distance of the Cumberland from its mouth to Nashville, we will be perfectly safe. I think, in assuming that the boats will be willing to take 4 cents per hundred pounds for the river landings to Chattanooga, and on large contracts as low as 10 cents. This would inevitably reduce the rate from 8 to 6 cents per hundred pounds for the route to or from Nashville to Chattanooga. In fact, the business men of Atlanta tell me that last winter, while the river was high, and boats could temporarily

road is added to the increased rate to Chattanooga the Georgia miller will for the first time be on practically an equality with the millers in the northwest. This will be, as the model of the Georgia miller, a benefit to the flour millers in Georgia.

"This will be a good thing for Georgia if there was no other result, but the opening of the Tennessee river will also be a factor of overwhelming importance for good to the pig iron furnaces in Georgia and near Chattanooga, inasmuch as the boats will come loaded with iron ore from the north, from the Ohio river landings until they can fill up with some southern product, and they will of course be willing to take pig iron at a very low rate. Have you not seen the enormous quantities of boats in the markets at many places on the Ohio river? The boats in the market at St. Louis which will not exceed \$1.25 per ton and possibly in many cases even less. The

"Now with this tremendous reduction," continued Mr. Brown, "not only in the present figures from western points to Atlanta, but in the future, when the boats will come from Baltimore, New York and Boston to Atlanta, Boss Tweed's famous question can be asked the Richmond and Danville and the other lines leading from Atlanta to Atlanta viz: 'What are they going to do about it?'

"If they do not reduce the eastern rates correspondingly the trade will be very largely transferred from the eastern to the western lines. If they are unwilling to submit to this loss of trade they must make very heavy reductions in their present rates. If they attempt to preserve the present differentials between the Western and Eastern points to Atlanta, and Boston and New York to Atlanta, they will be compelled to make such reductions as will make the business worth nothing to them."

Then when the Western and At-

one of the Western and Atlantic railroad, and is power to control both business and the rates on which it is handled, but I can certainly claim that if there is any one subject to which I have given nearly all my time and attention or the past have dozen years, it is the ability of the road if properly managed, to be an important factor in the railroad problem of the southeast, and I have yet to change my opinion or the subject."

**Over One Hundred Years Old.**  
from the Hartville, Ga., Sun.

Hon. J. F. White showed us an old and curious relic on Saturday. It was a surveyor's marking knife that was presented to Mr. White's grandfather by his father when the latter was 90 years ago. It is undoubtedly over a hundred years old, and is yet as good for the purpose for which it was intended as it

—FETTER—

**CURCULAR**

skin. It isn't a wash or powder  
to cover defects. It's simply  
to cure. At druggists everywhere.  
G. C. BRETHER & Co., Toledo, O.

april-2 sun wed fri N E M

**CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH**  
**PENNYROYAL PILLS**  
RED CROSS DIAMOND BRAND.

Original, both genuine and  
imitated. Beware! Never buy  
ask for Chichester's English  
Diamond Brand. It is red pill  
main name, means with pure  
ness. Beware! Beware!  
no other. All pills in pa-  
cages are dangerous and danger-  
ous counterfeit. Send no money  
for them. Beware! Beware!  
return mail, 10,000 testi-  
monials from ladies' names.  
Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Sq., Phila., Pa.  
and send letter w/ky

**MAN, Atlanta.**

**ANCHOR LINE**  
Atlantic Express Service.  
**LIVERPOOL, via QUEENSTOWN,**  
Steamship "CITY OF HOME" from New York  
WEDNESDAY, June 21, Aug. 21, Oct. 21, Sept. 18  
Saloon Passage, \$60 to \$100, Second-Class, \$30,  
**GLASGOW SERVICE.**  
Steamers every Saturday from New York to  
**GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY**  
Cabot Passage to Glasgow, Londonderry or Liver-  
pool, \$300 each passage.  
Storage passage, either service, \$20.  
Passenger Excursion Tickets at Reduced Rates.  
Travelers Circular tickets of all lines for  
any amount issued at lowest current rates.  
For Booklets of Tours, Tickets or further information  
Apply to HENDERSON, BROOKINGS, New York,  
or to J. MANN, Kimball House, or HAIRYLY LY,  
MAN, Atlanta.

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mar 24 sun wed fri















## Woe to Atlanta.

## SCENES DURING THE TERRIBLE BOMBARDMENT.

Vivid Descriptions of the Suffering Among the Poor of the beleaguered City—The Awful Work of the Cannon.

From the Freeman, Cal., Col. The following is an extract from advance sheets from a work to be entitled "Nine Campaigns—A Sketch," upon which P. S. Dorsey is now engaged. The work will deal with certain campaigns of the civil war, in which a coterie of military men are interested, to wit: Fremont in Missouri, Curtis in Arkansas, Halleck in Mississippi, Buell in Kentucky, Rosecrans in Kentucky and Tennessee, Grant at Chattanooga, Sherman in Georgia, from Dalton to Atlanta, and Thomas at Nashville.

In Sherman's judgment his line was now thin and stretched as far as a proper regard for safety would permit, and he determined to bombard the city to try the effect of a cannonade with heavy ordnance while the parallels were being worked close up to the enemy.

Sherman's cannonade, with Hood's thunders in reply, was something awful—it was fearfully grand. To the citizens of Atlanta it was an ordeal such as the imagination of a Dante might conjure or conceive when attempting to describe the vengeance of a just but pitiless God, or the torments to come when Gabriel sounds the last roll-call, when worms in the earth, birds in the air, fishes in the sea, beasts in the forest, reptiles in clefts and caves, and all mankind, one earth, one hell, and heaven half, trembling and aghast, to hear and comprehend the crack of doom. Day after day, and day and night, the measures roar continued. With Hood's artillery added to Sherman's, more than 300 cannons, many of them rifled ordnance, fed the volume of concussion that terrified Atlanta, shook the earth, reverberated along the neighboring hills. From the black muzzles and smoking mouths of more than 300 pieces a flood of iron and steel poured upon the beleaguered city. In the town, beyond the fortifications, all was chaos. In every direction the lurid tongues of flame leaped up, denoting where red-hot shot and the hissing fragments of bursting and bursting bombs had fired the city. The streets, enveloped in smoke, lay day and night under the glare of flames by night, were soon choked and disfigured by the debris of falling and destroyed structures. Yonder, heaped up and covered half a block, were the shattered fragments of a factory. Here, wreathed and distorted, lay the wreck of a mill. There, running the whole length of a side street, yawned the ruins of a four-story brick building, and a lumbering, once the great tall, towering smokestack, the pride of the town and a landmark to be seen from the distant mountains. On either side of this ridge of ruin a swath of destruction appeared—the flattened and twisted remains of houses of poor work people, crushed by the fall of chimneys in fire. About those ruins few men were to be seen, and they aged and infirm, but women and children were there. They knew not where else to go. Moved by the same instinct that moves a beast they hovered around the spot where once they ate, slept and had their being. The spot, by the way, was a castle, made holy and consecrated by the word—home!

In the debris, where once stood the cottage of a workman, a sort of cave-like opening had been made, sheltered in front by a few charred boards that leaned against the ridge of the wreck. Here crouched a woman, her head and feet bared to the elements and her long black hair, tangled and matted, falling about her like the unkempt mane of an angry lion. She had a babe at breast, and around her, tugging convulsively at her ragged and tattered, four little ones whined and quarreled. None of these had yet reached the years of age, and one was wholly and the rest nearly naked. The woman was yet young, at least in the prime of her years, and dimly still might be traced in her form and features the fact that she was once fair to look upon. But now, alas! She was gaunt, shriveled, wild-eyed, sallow and sullen—yes, savage. Annihilated by terror and suffering, she was living testimony in favor of the theory of Pythagoras. Covering in the cave she had fashioned from the ruins of her home—fashioned for her young on the spot where they were born—the glare of her eyes, the harsh and sudden snap of her voice, her shrinking from sun and air, together with a ceaseless twitching of the drawn and rigid lines about her mouth, and the restive but furtive movements of her body, reminded one of a she-wolf with her whelps.

Meanwhile the cannonade roared on. What was the destruction of a woman's home to her? What the burning of her property? What the want of food and shelter? What the want of the things that make life sweet? What, to the cannonade, was the dumb despair that brutalized a woman? Was not his brazen throat formed to destroy, to butcher, to brutalize? The cannonade was a voice, a voice to his mission. It could and did wreck and destroy. It could crush armies, kingdoms, empires, thrones. It could and did brutalize the woman, destroy her home, her life, her beauty, destroyed all that adorns her sex. All? Nay! That in which every perished beauty was reflected, the love and affection, the beauty above and beyond the cannonade. It was all that could defy and survive it.

So the cannonade rolled on. Death ran riot and destruction revelled. Woe to Atlanta! The fetid fumes of multiplying fires oozed abroad and filled her streets till the heat of burning blocks, the roar of cannon, the August, with accumulating dust and smoke and cinders, rendered the atmosphere almost as thick and noxious as it once was in the streets of Hierusalem.

Woe to Atlanta! Woe to those who had accused her. Heavy, indeed, fell the hand of retribution; and the woe that was upon the poor. For triumph may, the poor may suffer. The rich may lose, but the poor suffer—nothing to lose—can only suffer. The rich may atone in gold, or by the loss of power—of caste, but the poor must atone in blood and tears. So it was during the terrible bombardment. The rich and powerful fled to the casements and bomb-proofs, or to cover carefully prepared, where, safe from bodily harm, and well-fed, they were haunted only by the disaster hovering over their heads, the fear of losing self and power, and the poignant consciousness that they had brought upon themselves and their country the retribution at hand.

But what of those who were denied the safety of the bomb-proofs, those left in Atlanta by the most who were fighting to perpetuate the manacles of a brother in poverty, ignorance and toil—a fellow-worm? What of those thus abandoned to the howling horrors of the cannonade? What of the poor, the poor? Listen—homeless and hungry, ignorant and uneducated, old and infirm, women and children, ill-clad girls and famished boys, women with babes in arms and women big with child, a countless and countless mob rushed to and fro—hither, thither, like leaves in a whirlwind. God what a scene! Blinded with fear, bewildered and confused, rendered idiotic by terror, all seeking cover of some kind, in sewers and cellars and holes in the ground and no one understanding the woe from which they fled, or why woe should have fallen upon them.

On this bombment Sherman has but little to say, with an evident desire to avoid all details, to hide or pass over the measureless suffering of the poor Atlanta. Those who are in authority on the confederate side have also but little to say, and while that little is in the nature of a screen, yet, read between the lines, enough of truth may be detected to indicate the horror of the situation. In his Memoirs, page 200, Hood says: "The ninth was made memorable by the most furious cannonade which the city sustained during the siege. Women and children fled to cellars, and were there forced to seek shelter a greater length of time than at any period of the bombardment. And again, page 202: "The bombardment of the city continued till the 26th of August. It was painful, yet strange, to mark how expert grew the old men, women and children in building their little underground forts, in which to fly for safety during the storm of shell and shot. Often, in the darkness of night were they constrained to seek refuge in those dangerous beneath the earth."

He Couldn't Have Been King. From the Bolton, Tex., Herald. A Tennessee editor suggests that George Washington could have been crowned king had he so desired. Not much. Thomas Jefferson was on hand at that particular time, and he didn't write the declaration of independence for more pastime.

## A HERO OF THE ALAMO.

## Origin of the Bowie Knife, and How It Looked—Sketches of a Family.

From the Washington Sunday Herald. I am glad to see that the attempt made in Texas to raise funds for the erection of a suitable monument to Colonel David Crockett and Bowie and the other brave men who were treacherously killed in the defense of the Alamo, March 6th, 1836, has been successful.

A braver deed than that defense does not live in the annals of American history. Of Crockett much has been written, and but little of James Bowie, who was one of the most wonderful men of his day. The best account I have ever heard was related by Governor James Mailbou, of Louisiana returning board land. He knew Bowie intimately in his younger days, and was present with his brother Colonel Joel Wells, of Florida Parish, at one of the most brilliant fights in Bowie's life, which took place on Natchez island, almost opposite Natchez, Miss., in 1827. Governor Wells's account of the origin of the world-famed knife called after Bowie is most interesting.

In 1825 James Bowie was a large owner of claims to Spanish grants of land, said Governor Wells, and as many of them were then occupied by planters who had to be ejected before he could get possession, Bowie was constantly in danger of his life. He was a small man, not weighing more than 150 pounds, five feet seven and one-half inches in height, but of wonderful physical strength, and as lithe and quick as a cat. At the time he was living with his brother Stephen, in Louisiana on a plantation situated on the dividing line between the parishes of Lafourche and Assumption. Next to him there was a blacksmith and worker in iron and steel of great skill. He was of Spanish or Portuguese blood, and had been, according to local rumor, one of Laite's crew of pirates. The pistols of that crew were not as accurate or sure of fire as his now. They were flintlocks, as percussion caps had not been in general use until about 1830. Bowie had great faith in a knife. He declared that it was the surest and most faithful of all weapons in the hands of a man who could rely on his nerves, but that he had never seen a weapon of that sort which came up to his idea of the most effective pattern of his life. One day he and his brother Stephen were riding down the road and one of the horses cast a shoe. They stopped at the blacksmith's mentioned to have it replaced. While waiting, Bowie saw some fine workman on a sword, or rather Spanish machete, and the thought occurred to him to have a knife made for defense and offense according to his notion by this blacksmith.

There was a bundle of shingles near at hand, and taking one, Bowie whittled out of this stuff a thin, pointed, rough model in shape of what he wanted. The blacksmith had a long, worn out file, which was used in the heaviest iron work, and with this he made the knife. James Bowie used in twenty-two bloody encounters and finally died grasping in his hand at the Alamo.

"I will describe it for you, for I have frequently seen and handled it," continued Governor Wells. "It was seventeen and one-half inches in length, and was made of iron, and within five inches of the point, when it widened a half inch and then, curving backward a little, ran off suddenly to a point. In the middle of the blade, just where the hilt was made of the lower part of the horn of an elk saved in two halves and neatly riveted onto the shank of the blade, the handle and blade being twenty-three inches in length, with a handsome cross-piece where the two joined. The knife was ground down and then put on in a scabbard, and so sharp that it would shave the hair off one's hand, so admirable was its temper. The sheath was made of two pieces of this pine wood neatly covered with leather. It could be used for both cut and thrust, and it never failed when Jim Bowie got a fair blow."

This is an accurate description of the Bowie knife, and as it has never been in power before to preserve an interesting incident makes us produce it here.

There were three Bowie brothers—James, Stephen and Rezin. They were all "fighting men," as dangerous individuals were denominated in those times, but were not bullies. They never commenced a difficulty, but the ordinary intercourse with their neighbors was quiet and courteous, but always ready to defend the weaker side. An old friend of mine, who died many years ago, one of the pioneers of Christianity in the early days of the south-west, also told me a story illustrating this characteristic.

"I was holding a meeting at Church Hill, Miss., in 1830," said the venerable preacher, "when a lot of rough, dogmatists and others, disturbed the congregation to such a degree that I thought there would be serious trouble. So, just before the evening service was to begin, I called together several gentlemen, and asked them to look after the meeting. One of them, who I thought should be done if the trouble was renewed. Among those present was a small man, whom I had not met before, and about whom there was nothing remarkable except his low soft voice and peculiar ringed gray eyes."

"I don't think there will be any more trouble," he said; "I will stay tonight and see you through." I thanked him, and in the midst of the service he came forward. The congregation was just beginning a hymn when a burly ruffian, half drunk, came staggering down the aisle of the church, and halting in front of the pulpit, he said: "I will cut your throat from ear to ear."

"Why, who are you?" said the other, in a shaky tone. "My name is James Bowie," was the answer, "and if I hear another whimper out of you or any member of your gang, I will cut you to no words, but come back to you. Now, go," and the man went without a word, and Bowie then joined in the singing of the hymn with an air that was edifying in the extreme. There was no more trouble that night, nor ever after.

Rezin Bowie died in Arkansas about 1840, and his brother in Louisiana outlived him only a few months. Thus ended one of the most remarkable families of their time.

KEEPING REES. Beautiful and Lucrative Employment For Women. From the Sunny South.

I wish for the benefit of many women who are desirous of supporting themselves, or aiding in the support of their families, to tell them of an employment by the aid of which many women make money, and do it independently and easily. In this avocation I know women who have regained lost health, and have been able to support their families, and indeed, I know women who make as much as fifteen hundred dollars per annum, and do no work during the winter, in what I conceive to be the most ennobling, profitable and pleasant of all businesses—that of keeping bees—scientifically. And what more pleasant place there than a well kept apiary where the hum of the ever industrious workers make music in their light, and where vines and flowers lend an enchantment to the scene?

Every lady who has a rod of ground should have an apiary, and more especially those who live in the suburbs of cities, in villages and in the country, where blooming flowers constantly exude their sweetness which would be otherwise lost except for the industry of these pets. What is the secret in producing honey in all its purity and whiteness in one pound sections for home use, or for sale, or for export, and what is the secret in making a queen bee in twenty days, and if we have enough little bees we can rear them in a few days. As is said in Root's standard work on bees: "One hundred of these little bees will give us ten trays of queen cells each day," from April to September. In honey one thousand pounds per colony has been reared.

What business is more beautiful than this which has been truthfully said is "the poetry of the soil." Ladies who will start an apiary and add in a proper manner will reap success, and to all who wish to embark in this and will write me enclosing a stamp for reply, I will cheerfully give full particulars. O. F. desired, and the editor wishes I will answer in a general way through the Sunny South.

West End, Atlanta, Ga. Mrs. R. A. HANBURY.

Extremes Meet. From the American, Ga., Republican. The largest man in an adjoining county, who is a widower and weighs about 360 pounds, was recently seen riding out with the smallest lady in his county, her weight being about sixty, in that event extremes met.

## STILSON, JEWELER.

55 WHITEHALL ST. Reliable Goods, Fair Dealing. Bottom Prices.

HODGE & EVANS, MANUFACTURERS OF PRINTING AND LITHOGRAPHIC INKS.

FRANK J. COHEN, General Ag't, 23 East Alabama Street, Atlanta, Georgia.

The Constitution uses this ink.

To Those Who Wish to Dress KENNY & SAIZKY, 29 Whitehall St.

DON'T - BUY A Hammock

Until you have seen our assortment and get our prices. We have the best Mexican grass, made edge, at prices from 75 cents to \$2.50. Orders from the trade solicited and discounts given.

CRO "K" SETS. We also have a good assortment at popular prices. Best Hard Wood.

BALLS AND MALETS. In 4, 6 and 8 balls at closing out prices.

BASEBALL GOODS! Well, if you don't believe you can buy them at your own prices, just come in and try.

WE ARE "STUCK." And have been for two years and must get rid of what we have. We have the best of the season's stock of baseball goods, and must get rid of them at a sacrifice.

THORNTON & GRUBB, 23 Whitehall Street.

DIG JERSEY SALE! Athens, Ga.

The Hollydale Stock FARM. Has Decided to close out the entire Herd of Jerseys, numbering about ONE HUNDRED.

Of the Finest Cattle Ever Seen in the Southern States.

This sale will take place on June 20th, at the farm just in the suburbs of the city of Athens. Terms cash, or payable in the fall, with bankable notes, with 8 per cent interest.

Owing to the great number and varieties of families represented, it will be impossible to mention in detail the many meritorious qualities of all, they are either registered or subject to registry, and the announcement will be made fully on day of sale. The bull that stands at the head of this famous herd is "Rubana," one of the grandest in America today.

Pogio Victor Hugo bulls in America today, possessing 96 per cent of the blood of Mary Ann, of St. Lambert, and 87 per cent of the blood of Ida, of St. Lambert. He is the sire of nearly all the young cows and heifers, making crosses on the Comassie, Euretos and various other families of prominence in the Jersey world, and a more promising set of young cows and heifers never entered a prize ring.

In this herd can be mentioned "Alice Jones" 31 pounds in seven days, now dead, though a number of her progeny show her progeny have been a most wonderful cow. "Laughing Maid," sold to a celebrated Tennessee herd with her great record, has a number of daughters and granddaughters which show the great excellence of her blood, being the daughter of the great "Tornado," brother of Princess 22, with her phenomenal record of over 40 pounds in a week.

"Scituate," of Woroceno, tracing back directly to "Jersey Belle," of Scituate, with her record of over 28 pounds in a week, is a most worthy representative of the family. In fact, there is no family of Jerseys of any prominence to be named, but has a representative in this herd.

In the selection of this herd, it was prominently the idea to collect the best members of the best families and cross them on to the finest bull to be had, and the great expense was always a minor consideration. The result has more than satisfied the most skeptical, and a would-be purchaser will be astonished to find himself able to purchase on the above date anything in the Jersey line his most fastidious taste may wish. Do not fail to attend this sale, for there will be sold the finest and best ever offered to the public.

For particulars address, C. D. McKIE, Athens, Ga.

MARIETTA & NORTH GEORGIA RAILROAD. Schedule in effect May 16, 1889.

NORTH BOUND. Leave Marietta (W. & A. R. R.) 7:30 a.m. 3:40 p.m.

Leave Marietta 7:30 a.m. 3:40 p.m. Arrive Marietta 10:14 a.m. 6:15 p.m.

Arrive Marietta 11:29 a.m. 7:30 p.m. Arrive Marietta 1:40 p.m. 9:40 p.m.

Arrive Marietta 3:55 p.m. 11:55 p.m. Arrive Marietta 6:10 p.m. 12:10 a.m.

Arrive Marietta 8:25 p.m. 4:25 a.m. Arrive Marietta 10:40 p.m. 6:40 a.m.

Arrive Marietta 12:55 p.m. 8:55 a.m. Arrive Marietta 3:10 p.m. 11:10 a.m.

Arrive Marietta 5:25 p.m. 9:25 a.m. Arrive Marietta 7:40 p.m. 11:40 a.m.

Arrive Marietta 10:55 p.m. 12:55 a.m. Arrive Marietta 1:10 a.m. 3:10 p.m.

Arrive Marietta 3:25 p.m. 5:25 a.m. Arrive Marietta 5:40 p.m. 7:40 a.m.

Arrive Marietta 7:55 p.m. 9:55 a.m. Arrive Marietta 10:10 p.m. 12:10 a.m.

Arrive Marietta 12:25 p.m. 2:25 a.m. Arrive Marietta 2:40 p.m. 4:40 a.m.

Arrive Marietta 4:55 p.m. 6:55 a.m. Arrive Marietta 7:10 p.m. 9:10 a.m.

Arrive Marietta 9:25 p.m. 11:25 a.m. Arrive Marietta 11:40 p.m. 1:40 p.m.

Arrive Marietta 1:55 p.m. 3:55 a.m. Arrive Marietta 4:10 p.m. 6:10 a.m.

Arrive Marietta 6:25 p.m. 8:25 a.m. Arrive Marietta 8:40 p.m. 10:40 a.m.

## CLOTHING, GENTS FURNISHING. SPRING SUITS FOR MEN, BOYS and CHILDREN. LARGE STOCK! NOBBY STYLES! LOW PRICES! SUITS MADE TO ORDER. GEORGE MUSE; 38 Whitehall Street.

We still insist that our stock of clothing this spring is unexcelled in the three requisites, style, workmanship and fit; and as for correct prices, we can assure you that you will find our figures pleasing.

A. ROSENFELD & SON, 24 Whitehall St., Corner Alabama.

ATLANTA CITY BREWING CO. BREWERS OF THE FINEST BEER!

On and after January 1, 1889, the Atlanta City Brewing Company takes charge of their bottling department, heretofore managed by the Southern Bottling Company, Aug. F. H. prop. We beg leave to inform the public that with increased facilities, we are prepared to supply the demand for the justly celebrated lager beer brewed by our company from the best Canadian malt, choice Bohemian, Bavarian and California hops, free to all for inspection at our brewery, corner Harris street and Courtland avenue.

We Solicit the Patronage of the Trade Throughout the South.

SUMMER RESORTS. On the Atlantic Ocean. THE ATLANTIC HOTEL! MOREHEAD CITY, N. C. R. B. RANNEY, Mgr.

The Largest and most popular RESORT on the Southern Coast.

This magnificent hotel will be run this season, beginning June 1st, for the recent purchasers, insuring greater attractions than ever. Every convenience and comfort. Excellent table. Very reasonable rates. Finest bathing and sailing. Marvelous fishing and boating. Best southern scenery. Accommodations for 1,000 guests. No malaria, no mosquitoes, no over-crowding, special railroad rates. Address, R. B. RANNEY, Manager, may 15/22m Morehead City, N. C.

PORTER SPRINGS, "QUEEN OF THE MOUNTAINS" (28 Miles From Gainesville, Ga.) BOARD \$25 PER MONTH. RACK FARE FROM Gainesville (every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday) \$2.00. Board and room \$1.00. Tenting, bathing and laundry free. Resident physician always in attendance. Chalybeate water. Daily mail. All to \$2.00. Pure milk at every meal from ten Jersey dairies that pump water and grass on clover and alfalfa. As good as the best. No malaria, no mosquitoes, no over-crowding, special railroad rates. Address, R. B. RANNEY, Manager, may 15/22m Morehead City, N. C.

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## CLOTHING. THE RIGHT PLACE TO BUY CLOTHING!

No need of a dull season if proper inducements are offered consumers. Our sales are 50 per cent ahead of last spring, and we mean to keep them growing.

OUR HOT WEATHER CLOTHING. Is Here in Great Style. Men and Boy's Summer Suits.

Of Serges, Sicilians, Alpaca, Flannels, Drap de Ette, black and all colors. White and fancy colored vests.

JAS. A. ANDERSON & CO., 41 Whitehall Street.

Only Line Now Open FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON AND POINTS EAST.

Leaving Union Passenger Depot, —IS BY THE— Western and Atlantic R. R. Co.

For tickets and sleeping car accommodations call on J. A. ADAMS, Ticket Agent, Union Passenger Depot, ATLANTA, GA. No. 4 Kimball House, R. A. ANDERSON, Ticket Agent, ATLANTA, GA. No. 4 Kimball House, R. A. ANDERSON, Ticket Agent, ATLANTA, GA. No. 4 Kimball House.

Foot's Trunk Factory. Offers special inducements in Trunks for ten days. The above picture is the style of our \$6 ladies' leather Saratoga linen lined. The trunks are made by electricity is the reason we can make them so cheap. Come and buy one or miss a big bargain.

ABE FOOTE & BRO., 34 Whitehall Street.

THE TRIPOD PAINT MANUFACTURING CO., —MAUFACTURERS OF— Pure Ready-Mixed Paints, White Lead, Oil, Graining and Dis-temper Colors, Carriage Paints, Etc

Office 45 Decatur St. Factory 331 Decatur St. Atlanta, Georgia.

STICKLAND SPRINGS, OPENS JUNE 1, 1889. THIS IS ONE OF THE COOLEST AND MOST comfortable places at which to spend the summer. It is a rustic place, having a number of cottages of the best water. The table is supplied with the best food. Baked up as follows: \$1 per day; \$5 per week; \$20 per month. Address: R. C. STRICKLAND, Duluth



## MISCELLANEOUS.

50

Ladies' Watches in solid 14k gold, stem wind and warranted.

\$25.00

as long as this lot lasts.

FREEMAN & CRANKSHAW.

JEWELERS.

Atlanta, Ga. Office 605 Whitehall St.

TENTS, AWNINGS.

A. ERGENZINGER,

12 East Hunter, Uptown, Atlanta.

Pay Your City Tax.

By resolution of General

Council a discount of 2 per cent

will be allowed on the first

one hundred and fifty thousand

dollars collected

R. J. GRIFFIN,

C. T. C.

June—June 1st and 2nd

ALEXANDER'S

TONIC

PILLS

Money Returned by follow-

ing druggists if Alexander's

Cholera Infantum Cure, or

Cholera Morbus Cure, or

Pile Ointment fails to cure.

C. O. Tynes, Houston, Gregory & Co., J. H. H.

Wagner, Quincy, Mass., Connally & Christian, N. E.

Goldsmith & Co., N. E. Ave. & Co., J. C. H.

Smith & Hightower, L. B. Rutledge, Hutchinson &

Bra., at Wholesale by Lamar Drug Co.,

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## PLUNKETT ON MARRYING.

THE OLD MAN TELLS WHAT HE THINKS ABOUT MARRIAGE.

Some Advice to the Young People Just Starting Out

In Married Life—The Secret of a Happy Home

Life, Etc.

"Hard times or good times marrying goes

on," said Plunkett, as he reached for Brown's

tobacco.

"They married in war times and parted in

an hour, and before the tears of the young

bride were dry from the parting the walls of

the room were covered with the like of her

and the confederate government would

give or sell or barter to go home and

marry when he couldn't get home no other

way.

"When the war ended I guess there were

about fifteen or twenty girls to every fellow;

but now the thing is about even again, I

reckon, for I never see the like of her

in my life as there has been since the war, and

its provision of nature I reckon.

"Young folks will marry and they will be

satisfied till they try it and then they'll be

after they try it and then they'll be

if they hadn't tried, and so it goes, its nature

to think you'd be done better to have done

something that you didn't do and whatever

you do you're sorry you do it.

"Every time me and my old man has

quarrel she swears that she could get married

to me, but she won't, and she's better off

I've been to the legislature or done some

other big thing—that is when they're mad.

"Folks that marry do well (sometimes), but

folks that don't marry do even better (some-

times). But its my honest notion that

that no man ever got worse by marrying.

The woman are the ones who suffer, if there's

any suffering. If a man that don't well by

marrying wouldn't have done well no how,

and any man can do well if he's got a good

wife and will make the right start. There's

more in the first year of married life than in

any ten years after that. The big thing is to

think. Set down on a log or away out in the

woods and study. Study your own character

and your wife's character and your kin folk's

character and her kin folk's character and

it all up by swearing, right out there by your-

self and the log, that you will go to or home

of your own if its rail pen covered

with wheat straw, and that you won't go to

your wife in nothing as you hope for her to

deceive you.

"The first few months of married life is

mighty nice, very nice, and any fool in Georgia

can have a good time then. But this marry-

ing business aint for a few months, its for life.

The pet words like my little pet, sugar,

apple dumpling, sorghum lassie, and such like,

to give way to such as I'm not able to get you

or fine pair or shoes, or dress, or hat; I've not

got the money. For few weeks before I was

married my sweetheart hid her eyes at me in

admiration, and I know she thought I was the

biggest fellow in Pike; but I come up to the

house suddenly or few months after I was mar-

ried and she was singing, and I stopped and

listened, and I caught these words:

"But now he's too small for my family man."

"That was enough of that song. I cleared

up my throat and here she came and took on

over me, but I couldn't understand what she

was saying, but I know she was saying that

for and I was or little cold, just or little, but

she noticed it, and I have realized since, that

big streams from little fountains flow, etc.

Never have the first quarrel. I don't see why

everybody don't think of this.

"After the honeymoon comes or season of a

more substantial love. The love songs of the

young days greet your ear as you approach the

house and then first thing you know you hear:

Bye-o-baby Bunting,

Papa's gone or hunting,

To catch or little rabbit skin

To wrap the baby Bunting

"And then you've got to take the little thing

on your lap and pet it till the wife fixes the

supper, and you're darned glad when it gets

over me, but I couldn't understand what she

## THE MELON OUTLOOK.

Interviews With Some Extensive Melon

Growers in This Section.

From the Camilla, Ga. Clarion.

After interviewing some of the most prom-

inent and extensive growers of melons in and

around Camilla, Pelham and Flint, the con-

clusion reached as to acreage of the crop

planted the present year, is that some ten or

fifteen per cent more have been planted than

last year. While some living near depots have

planted less, yet some of the old ones

have increased the acreage of the crop

and several who did not plant heretofore

have planted somewhat largely this year.

One important fact has been fully developed,

in planting a greater acreage than three

and a half miles from depots will not pay.

Hence those that tried the experiment last

year are fully satisfied as to the impracticability.

Yet with all these changes the increase

in acreage is as above stated.

The time of first shipments will be some ten

days later. From this point on the first ship-

ments last year were on the 10th or 12th of

June, perhaps two days earlier from Pel-

ham. The most sanguine do not hope to ship

earlier than the 15th or 20th. The date of first

shipments will depend then to some extent

upon the seasons or rainfall during the first

days of June. Only some few farms in the

melon sections have had any rain during the

present month. This week there has been

some partial showers. The continued dry

weather has prevented anything like

rapid development of the plants, putting, etc.

Those, or some of them interviewed, think

that there will be at least 20 per cent less

per acre than last year. If so, the aggregate as

to car loads, will not be increased but little.

Many who have gone into this comparatively

new, and ought to be a profitable enterprise,

have done so with confidence and conviction

that freights would be reduced both on south-

ern northern and eastern railroads. It is

already understood that 20 per cent off of the

freights last year would have been made, or

promised so to do. If others do not there

will doubtless be a much smaller area planted

heretofore.

There is one other drawback, and that is

fairness and honesty on the part of those who

handle the melon crop at the ends of the

various roads. There are those who deal fairly,

making honest, bona fide returns. It is be-

lieved, however, that a few at least have

made themselves unworthy of assignment and

confidence. In some instances they have

been for a time difficult to locate the wrong

doer as to whether he belongs among the con-

signees or the railroad managers. Let all deal

openly and fairly that he at fault may be

spotted.

The world during the hot months of summer

wants melons—Georgia melons, because the

most savory of all other melons, and they

are grown with the undertaking that there

shall be a small profit accruing to the grower.

It is not, however, the case that the Georgia

growers are willing to furnish those with this

luscious fruit so long as they can obtain living

prices and have fair-minded and liberal

patrons to deal with and who will not be

will not be extorted and oppressed.

A WHITECHAPEL VICTIM.

The True Story of One of the Murdered

Women.

In his speech at the Presbyterian synod, the

Rev. John MacNeill, created a sensation by

telling the following tale: He was speaking

of temperance and said that last

Sunday, when he preached a temperance sermon

at the tabernacle, he received a letter that had

been written by a lady on the danger of the use

of fermented wine. The lady in her letter

said that she was an inmate of a reformatory

and that she was the daughter of an intemperate

man. Her sister had unfortunately inherited the

craving, and before she had taken to drink

she had become converted and had given up

her power to cure their sister, but it was of no

use.

## PRICE'S BAKING POWDER.



THIS PAPER CONTAINS  
24 PAGES.

# THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

24 PAGES  
13 to 24.

VOL. XXI.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, SUNDAY MORNING, JUNE 9, 1889.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, ETC.

## KEELY COMPANY'S

**MARK DOWN SALE  
OF LAST WEEK  
BROUGHT BUYERS.**

Each customer was pleased. Every day increased the volume of trade. Many new attractions for this week which will advertise us far and wide.

The Prices Will Talk For Us.

## KEELY COMPANY'S

**UNDER PRICE SALE OF FINE DRY GOODS!**

CONTINUED THIS WEEK. THE  
**THRONGS IN ATTENDANCE LAST WEEK PROCLAIM US LEADERS OF LOW PRICES.**

Mark Down Sale Continued! Prices Quoted Which Will Electrify the Public!

## KEELY COMPANY

Rely upon the prices quoted for their goods.

Real Values, Sterling Qualities, Superior Assortment  
**MATCHLESS STYLES.**

**LOW PRICES!**

Will prove to be Magnetic Factors during the next week at

**KEELY COMPANY'S**

**SPECIAL SALE WEEK OF DRESS GOODS, EMBROIDERIES, LACES, PARASOLS AND WASH FABRICS.**

## KEELY CO'S WASH DRESS GOODS.

Extraordinary values for this week.

**STARTLING SATEN SALE**

**5c YARD.**

62 pieces American Satens 5c sold as a bargain elsewhere 7 1/2c.

100 pieces Novelty Satens, full width, new patterns 7 1/2c.

For a lovely Saten 10c yard.

Best style 20c quality Saten, some rival houses call them French.

12 1/2c.

Fine French Satens in patterns confined to us exclusively at prices which cannot be duplicated.

**GINGHAMS!**

For a starter Monday, 126 pieces of fine Dress Gingham 5c worth 10c.

7 1/2c will buy 12 1/2 quality Monday.

12 1/2c for novelty French Gingham at

KEELY CO'S.

## CHALLIES!

5c Challies in new patterns. 6 cases just received for this sale.

**Wool Challies!**

Secured at a trade sale last week 12 1/2c. Other houses show these as great value at 17 1/2c.

**Fine French Challies**

To make an honest confession, we bought too many French Challies. They range in price from 55c to 85c. We must realize on them.

They go uniformly Monday at 35c.

Think of it! French Challies 35c! But here is a startling value:

You know those dark ground Challies, the special novelty of this season. They are worth at the mill 12 1/2c yard. Have been retailing all the season at 15c. Our price for Monday 7 1/2c yard.

The most notable bargain of the year.

## A BONANZA FOR MONDAY

Our vast sales of the past six weeks have produced

**MANY REMNANTS**

of Fine Challies, Best Satens, Choice Gingham, and Zephyrs. The whole stock of Remnants of these goods, ranging in value from 12 1/2c to 35c.

**Put on Sale Monday Morning at 7 1/2-2 Cents Yard.**

These are bona fide Remnants made in the natural way and are not to be confounded with the Mill Ends and Seconds, which are sometimes thrown out by rival houses as traps for the unwary. They are legitimate remnants of Choice Fabrics. They range in lengths from three to twenty yards. They range in value from 12 1/2c to 35c yard.

**FINE SATINES, FRENCH ZEPHYRS, NOVELTY GINGHAMS,**

**WOOL CHALLIES,**

**Fine White Goods, Printed Novelty,**

All included in this sale. Remember the Ridiculous Price, 7 1/2c.

**N. B.—The fact that they have run into**

**remnants establishes the fact.**

## Keely Company

**FOR**

**Chinas and Indias.**

Beautiful full width printed Chinas 29c yard.

**INDIA SILKS**

**49c YARD.**

Bengaline and Pongee Novelty in 200 quality, 99c Monday.

**Keely Company's**

**SILK DEPARTMENT**

Is unrivaled for excellence in its value.

Black Gros Grain for the million. A good one for 79c, a better one for 88c yard. Unmatchable values for \$1 per yard. We have a \$2 value which will be put on sale Monday at \$1.37 yard. Come early for this plum, as we could secure but four pieces of it.

## Embroidery Attractions

No "let up" in the patronage of this department. The crowds which throng it from morning until closing hour attest its popularity and merit.

For Monday and every day thereafter until closed out 101 Pieces fine 45 inch Swiss Flouncing 49c.

63 pieces finer Flouncings 69c yd.

Superb value in better Flouncings 75c yd.

The daintiest and most effective hemstitched Flouncings of the season 99c.

N. B. This is a leader and it would be cheap enough at \$1.35, but Keely's is the place for Embroidery bargains.

**Lace Flounce Sales**

For this week will outstrip all former efforts. La Tosca Nets, Hercules Nets, Fish Nets and Novelty Drapings, \$1.21 yard; worth elsewhere \$1.75.

**CHANTILLY FLOUNCINGS**

Marked down for the week's sale. Best values \$2 goods now \$1.75. Superb Flouncings, \$2.50 quality, now \$1.75. \$3.50 Chantilly, special, now \$2.25. \$5 quality will be closed at \$3.25. Everything desirable in Ribbons with which to trim them.

**DON'T FAIL TO ATTEND THE REMNANT SALE AT KEELY'S**

American Satines, 5c Yard, KEELY CO'S.	Dress Gingham, 5c Yard, KEELY CO'S.	Challies in New Styles, 5c Yard, KEELY CO'S.	NUN'S VEILING, 2 1-2c Yard, KEELY CO'S.	Checked Nainsooks, 3 1-2c Yard, KEELY CO'S.	Good Prints, 3c Yard, KEELY CO'S.
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POTTERY, CHINAWARE, GLASSWARE, ETC.

## RARE AND BEAUTIFUL GEMS OF THE POTTER'S ART

At Prices You Will Never be Able to Buy at Again.

## M'BRIDE'S CLOSING OUT SALE

Is Attracting the Masses. See His Stock of

## JAPANESE VASES, PLATES AND PITCHERS.

French Marbleized Clocks at Half Cost. Elegant Fish and Game Sets, Decorated Fruit Plates,

And the Finest and Latest Decorations in

Haviland's Celebrated China, Inlaid Mother of Pearl Waiters and several Lovely Designs in Burmese Ware.

The Finest Cut Glass Celery Trays, Olive Dishes, Individual Sugars and Creams and a full assortment of Goblets, Tumblers and Wine Glasses.

GO AND SEE THOSE

## BEAUTIFUL GOBELIN VASES

He also has Refrigerators, Ice Cream Freezers, Tin Water Sets, Dinner Sets, Chamber Sets, Lamps and Chandeliers in great variety, and anything you may need in your houses, both beautiful and useful.

## SILVER TEA AND COFFEE SETS BELOW COST

Clothes Baskers, Feather Dusters, Fly Fans, Fruit Evaporators, Knives and Forks and all sorts of Lamp Fixtures. He also offers all of his store fixtures, consisting of Desks, Tables, Show Cases, Wall Cases and Shelving. Ladies, remember McBride means business and his immense stock must be sold. Grasp the opportunity of a lifetime and come at once; don't wait until the best is gone.

**McBRIDE & CO., 29 Peachtree St.**



# A SPONTANEOUS SUCCESS!

## AN ELECTRIC TRIUMPH!

PETERS PARK ABLAZE WITH MYRIADS OF BRILLIANT LIGHTS & WILD ENTHUSIASM.

The Very Sky Resplendent With the Mighty, Dazzling and Unparalleled Historical Spectacular, Produced as Promised and as Given at Manhattan Beach, New York, With Every Accessory of Magnificence, Richness, and Artistic Beauty.

EVERY ENTHUSIASTIC AND SANGUINE PROGNOSTICATION OF SUCCESS BRILLIANTLY VERIFIED!

The Entire Press Unanimously Revel in Rich Encomiums.

MORE THAN 30,000 PEOPLE!

Representatives of Art, Science, Music, the Pulpit—Indeed the Highest Culture of the South, Have Testified Their Appreciation of this Stupendous Amusement Enterprise. The Verdict of the East and West More than Substantiated by the South.

One Opinion Predominates. POMPEII Must be Seen to be Appreciated.

It is Admittedly the Acme of Spectacular, as Well as Pyrotechnic, Art, Grandeur and Magnificence.

THE WORLD'S GREATEST SPECTACLE!

**"THE LAST DAYS OF POMPEII!"**

WAS NEVER EQUALED!

PETERS PARK, ATLANTA.

ONLY TWO MORE PERFORMANCES.

MONDAY, JUNE 10th, THURSDAY, JUNE 13th.

OPPORTUNITY OF A LIFETIME.

ONE FARE ROUND TRIP ON ALL RAILROADS.

Over 30,000 Delighted People Have Already Visited this Magnificent Production. Remember Only Two More Presentations. See the Molten Lava from Angry Vesuvius Destroy the Devoted City, and See the Grandest Pyrotechnic Display Ever Given in the South.

THE MOST MARVELOUS SPECTACLE EVER EXHIBITED.  
GORGEOUS. REALISTIC. BEAUTIFUL!

**"PAIN'S LAST DAYS OF POMPEII"**

MAMMOTH STAGE.

Lake of Natural Water THREE HUNDRED FEET LONG, FIFTY FEET WIDE. Don't Fail to See this Unapproachable Show.  
An Event of a Lifetime.

ADMISSION - 50 - CENTS. - CHEAP - RATES - ON - ALL - RAILROADS!

REMEMBER THE DATES.

MONDAY, JUNE 10TH. THURSDAY, JUNE 13TH.  
LAST TWO NIGHTS. SEATS AT MILLER'S.

Owing to the Large Crowds in Attendance Upon "The Last Days of Pompeii" the Hotels and Boarding House<sup>s</sup> are Crowded to Overflowing Each Exhibition Night.

### THE GEORGIA O

ONE OF SENATOR COLQUITT'S FRIENDS

TELLS OF A DEAL WHICH

Senator Nelson's Resignation  
The Atlanta Postoffice—  
Kimball in Washington

WASHINGTON, June 8.—[Special] Buck was again at the white house the purpose of seeing the president the collectorship of internal revenue not accorded a very length. There is no longer a doubt but that between the president and the the treasury over the appointment of a collector of internal revenue. The president wants to appoint a collector of internal revenue. Both doing all the hustling they can, as in the white house yard is being tramped down, first by the president then by the Arnold faction. "Cliff" is keeping low and smiling near differences between him and Colonel Kimball. Colonel Kimball if among rivals here. He is at the Hamilton Hotel, but is not taking any of the political deals. He is looking quietly enjoying the fun.

A little is the war between the two. There has been a hitch in the shalsho matter. The resignation Nelson has been asked for, and been on the attorney-general's Thursday, but for some reason it received there at three o'clock. It is received here there has been named. Who will it be? which none can tell.

A CURIOS STORY. There is a nice lively Georgia in the sixth auditor's office, over of Ed Calvin, a colored messenger, who was appointed by Senator ex-Representative Norwood, about ago. Calvin was indorsed by the gians as a genuine democrat, and appointed. When Colonel Buck indorsement he naturally wanted and his place for a republican. Calvin had turned to be a republican, had always been a republican, course, has asked for the support of his friends to keep him retained. Senator Colquitt to write a letter master-general, saying that Calvin a republican, and was such when pointed. Calvin has also enlisted friend ex-Senator W. E. Chandler, Hampshire, who has been at him to be a republican. Calvin believes Senator Colquitt will fast statement, and is patiently waiting from the senator. Every one says be a republican until it was found dored as a democrat. Calvin making a big fight against his re and some of it has caused strain between the colonel and the senator to bring about some bad blood more.

THE ATLANTA POSTOFFICE. It is thought by the Georgians new postmaster for Atlanta will be by next Wednesday. Colonel Buck all in his power for his friend. Buck and indications are strong that will be made very shortly.

INSPECTION WITHOUT

The President Desires the Army to Respect the Sabbath. WASHINGTON, June 8.—About a few earnest army chaplains, some religious bodies, began an ad ing for its object the abolition of speculations and drills in the army. Petitions were filed and representation in other ways to the president, which referred to his war department. Views upon the subject were by the officers, but at last the president has settled the matter shown by the following general of the first made by General Kelton, assumed the office of adjutant general.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C. June 8.—Order of the president is published, to the effect that the army shall not engage in any military operations on the Sabbath. The president has issued a general order that "The president in chief of army and navy, desires the orderly observance of the Sabbath, and men in the military and naval service, the sacred rights of Christians and sailors, becoming deference to the sentiment of the Christian people, and a regard for the health of the army, will demand that Sunday labor in the navy be reduced to a minimum of duty. The truth so completely settled can not fully record (and the pressure to know place) in the midst of war. To respect and considerate spirit of the by these great men in the time of our history and contentment and efficiency, the president Sunday morning inspection of the army and navy. The more complete inspection under arms must present and required in inspection, 1889, will take place on Saturday.

By order of the Secretary of War, J. C. KELTON, Adjutant General.

ARMY'S SENTENCE COME

The President Lightens the Punishment of the Nose-Fuller.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—In of Captain George A. Armes, retired, sentenced by general court to be dismissed from the service, the has commuted the sentence in of the good service which this rendered and of some mitigating stances connected with the offense he was found guilty, to confine such limits as the secretary of War, and to the deprivation of the army for the period of five years. The court in connection with having parade and his attempt to put Beaver's nose afterwards, formed the charges against him. The first court show that it acquitted Captain of the first specification, which, false prosecution of Captain Beaver, but found him guilty of being charges, preferring matter against Colonel Gibson and Captain with defamatory publications, and insulting Governor Levee.

THE QUEEN'S SYMPA

For the Sufferers in Fenny President's Reply.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—Sir John Lubbock, British minister, called on this morning, in company with Blaine, and delivered a message to the president, expressing her deep sympathy for the recent floods in Fenny. The president said in reply:

Mr. Minister: This message of sympathy from the queen, will be people as another expression of her character as well as of her kindness to her people. The disasters which have fallen upon several communities in the west, and full of the most tragic incidents, have fortunately been limited extent. The generosity of our people to these stricken people is not wholly irretrievable and the pathy of the queen and the English people to assuage. Will you, Mr. Minister, convey to the queen the sincere sympathy of the American people.

Death of a Noted Case. CHARLESTON, S. C., June 8.—Martin L. Irrett, a sporting man, who had been in the city for some time, died this morning about 10 o'clock. He was engaged in playing a game of billiards at the time he died. He was a few minutes. He was a few minutes ago it is thought, from Washington here ever since. It is not known if any relatives are living.

Suspended by Chief of

St. Louis, June 8.—It has just been reported that the chief of the Engineers has been suspended by the War Department.

This action is composed of the Engineers employed by the War Department here and the section of the Engineers employed by the War Department.











## FOR HIGHER EDUCATION.

## A PLAN PROPOSED FOR THE UNIVERSITY AND BRANCH COLLEGES.

A Central University and Ten Branch Colleges—An Industrial College for Girls—An Agricultural College and Experimental Farm—A System of Prize Scholarships.

The next legislature will be asked to make proper provisions for higher education in Georgia, and a bill embodying, in the main, the suggestions contained in the following article, will be introduced by Dr. Felton, of Bartow, at the first roll-call of the next session of the legislature.

Of course no plan has been agreed on by the friends of higher education for they could not be gathered together—but here is a plan that has been discussed and that will stand discussion.

The legislature will be asked to appropriate six months rental of the State road to higher education in Georgia—provided the rental does not exceed \$30,000 per month. If the rental should exceed \$30,000 per month, which is more than probable, the surplus to go to the common schools in Georgia—under the bill would be entitled, as at present, to one-half the rental of the State road.

To put it in figures. Let us suppose that the road rents for \$30,000 a month, which we repeat is certainly too low a figure. We should then have—

Rentals from the State road one year.....	\$360,000
Common schools.....	\$180,000
For higher education.....	
Experimental station college.....	\$21,000
Technical school.....	21,000
Girls' Industrial school.....	21,000
Ten Branch colleges (one for each congressional district).....	54,000
University prize scholarships (125).....	30,000
University for new chairs, etc.....	30,000
Total.....	\$180,000
	-\$300,000

Now let us review these items:

1. THE COMMON SCHOOLS.—The schools now get \$150,000 from the state road annually. Under this rule they would get \$30,000 more provided the road brought \$30,000 a month. If it brought \$40,000 per month, \$40,000 a year, the common schools would get \$30,000 a year, and higher education \$180,000.

What does this scheme of higher education provide?

1. THE EXPERIMENTAL STATION COLLEGE.—The agricultural station established at Griffin would get under this bill \$21,000. Of this amount enough would be appropriated to establish an experimental farm in different parts of the state to test the different soils and climate. For example, in Floyd county fifty acres would be secured, a good farmer could be put in charge, and experiments made under the direction of the experimental station at Griffin. Similar farms would be established in other sections of the state. At Griffin a full scientific corps, including chemists, botanists and meteorologists would be employed, and the \$21,000 provided for under this bill added to the \$15,000 from the Hatch bill not only would start a first-class experimental station with a full corps, but would run eight experimental farms elsewhere in the state. This would give an impetus to agriculture and practical farming in Georgia that could be reached in no other way.

2. THE TECHNOLOGICAL SCHOOL.—If anything in our system is approved by universal consent, it is the technological school. It now gets \$17,000, which is insufficient. Under this bill it would get \$21,000 annually, and its efficiency would be vastly increased.

3. THE GIRLS' INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.—The crying need of Georgia is a school in which our girls can get a practical education. Mississippi has such a school at Starkville, and it challenges universal praise. In it girls are taught to become housewives. They are taught all the lighter and more profitable employments in which women are now engaged, and a girl leaves there not depending on her relatives, or helpless as her sex usually is, but educated in the practical ways of life, and able to take care of herself honorably and well. The Constitution has sent a representative to Mississippi twice, and had the details of this school laid before our readers. Hon. W. Y. Atkinson, of Coweta, who is very much interested in the movement, and has a bill prepared, leaves Georgia tonight at THE CONSTITUTION'S request to study this school, and to lay before our readers his impressions of it. Under this bill the Girls' Industrial school with \$21,000, would command the very best faculty. Its location can be determined by that town or city which offers the best inducements.

4. TEN BRANCH COLLEGES.—There is no estimating the good that has been done by the branch colleges at Dalton, Thomasville and Milledgeville. Under this bill it is proposed to locate a branch college in each congressional district, making ten in the state. The branch colleges are now getting about \$2,000 from the university fund. Under this bill each one would receive \$5,400, which would make, with its local endowment, a sufficient fund. The branch colleges would probably be located in each district and in that town that offered the best inducements, excepting districts where they are already located.

5. THE UNIVERSITY SCHOLARSHIPS.—This is an admirable feature and is the suggestion of Hon. William H. Felton, who is enthusiastic in his advocacy of this bill. In regard to the scholarships he says:

"The state should provide prize scholarships to be contended for by the boys in every county. The sum \$30,000 annually would give about \$200 to each scholarship, which would educate a boy at Athens, paying his entire expenses. These scholarships should be awarded one to each county to the boy in that county who made the best record. On being awarded him he would then draw from the prize scholarship fund \$250 a year until he completed his education. The emulation for these prizes would raise the scholarship in every school in Georgia, and that school that furnished the most prize scholars would have the lead in patronage. It may be said that rich men's sons would get the scholarships, as they have more time at school. In my bill I shall provide that each scholar shall obligate himself to teach school two years in his county after graduation. A man who is able to pay his son's way through

college would hesitate before committing him to this obligation. This system of prize scholarships has worked well everywhere. It is the settled rule in France, and it is practiced largely in England, and in New England. The state cannot spend money to a better advantage. It would inspire young scholars in every county in Georgia, and to have won one of these scholarships would be a lasting distinction. If any county should fail to present a candidate the chancellor of the university shall announce that fact and open competition for the vacancy to the whole state. This bill will keep one hundred and thirty-eight young men at the university perpetually whose expenses are being paid by the state. Under the inspiration it would give we ought to have one thousand young men at the university in less than five years."

6. FOR THE UNIVERSITY PROPER.—When the above demands are filled there is \$30,000 left for the university proper. This is a small appropriation of \$180,000 and every dollar of it is needed. With this money new chairs can be established in the university, and the very best professors engaged. The university can be put on a level with the University of Virginia and would do more to formulate thought and advance southern intellect than can be measured in words. With the income the university now has the addition of \$30,000 would give a total income of about \$55,000, a very moderate sum for the work it must do if it fills the demand of the future.

It will be seen from the above that every phase of higher education is provided for. The university will get all that it needs, to double its faculty and raise the grade of scholarship. The Technological school will be amply endowed and will increase its efficiency—a first-class industrial school for girls will be established and maintained—the agricultural station will be provided with a splendid corps of scientists, and experimental farms established in every section of the state—each congressional district will have its branch college abundantly endowed—and 138 young men, each the prize scholar of his county, will be educated and maintained at the university at the expense of the state. This makes a complete and thorough system of higher education that in five years would put Georgia in advance of any other southern state.

Chancellor Boggs, who has carefully studied the plan, and who, indeed, is mainly responsible for it, says:

"It will be the grandest day the south has seen in twenty years when the legislature passes such a bill and the governor signs it. It will put Georgia in the van of the south, and she will hold her position. It means everything. It means the opening of our mines and quarries. It means the development of physical interest. It means the progress of our agriculture and a new era in farming. It means the practical education of our girls and giving them honorable independence. It means a branch college in every district. It means a magnificent university. And it means the young youth of the state struggling for the prize scholarships, which shall make the only aristocracy known to our people."

"The state can stand the cost?"

"Stand it? Why, I am assured not a dollar more than it is now paying. He is confident the State road will bring enough extra money above its present rental to give us the \$180,000 needed for higher education. The surplus ought to go to the common schools for we ought to give them every dollar that is possible. The increased valuation of property in Georgia at the present tax rate will more than carry what we ask for the university and colleges. The capitol is built, and that drain on her resources is emptied. The state has the money, and it cannot be better used than given to some scheme as outlined above. The men who take the lead in this movement in the legislature, and who stand by this movement, will deserve, and will receive, the thanks of the whole people as soon as its beneficent results can be shown."

"Do you believe the legislature will pass such a bill?"

"I do. I have traveled in every section of the state, and I have found such an awakening in education of all grades as surprised me. What the legislature did for the common schools was admirable. Let it do what we ask for higher education, and we shall see a great day dawning for Georgia, the brilliancy and beneficence of which none of us can foretell."

## HELP THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

## The Manufacturers Association Appoint a Committee to Canvass.

The Manufacturers' association met yesterday and appointed a committee to assist the committee of the chamber of commerce in filling out the list of the investment company. The committee consists of James R. Wylie, Mr. Hoke Smith, Mr. H. W. Grady, Governor R. B. Bullock, Mr. T. W. Baxter. The Manufacturers' association is in the heartiest accord with the movement of the chamber of commerce and realizes that upon its success depends the growth and prosperity of Atlanta. The committee will meet Tuesday at 11 o'clock in the Chamber of Commerce building and organize at once for work.

## MY COUNTRY.

For Faith and Home and Freedom fighting,  
For Freedom's sake, and Freedom's right,  
And with the aggressor smiting,  
Maintain the majesty of Law,  
By Heaven with boundless power invested,  
Fulfilling a divine decree,  
War shall not cease till he has wrested  
From Fate the palms of victory;

But if when War's dread reign begins,  
For him who hails the dawn of peace,  
When all the blood-stained wreaths he winneth,  
Are emblems of a Nation's shame,  
Alas! then for aye, in song and story,  
A curse and branded Cain he stands,  
And all the trophies of his glory,  
Shall turn to ashes in his hands.

My Country! thou whose matchless glory,  
Commands the wonder of the world,  
Thine is the God-appointed mission,  
Since to the dust proud Rome was hurled,  
Oh! never for a cause unboly,  
Thy bright sword from its scabbard take,  
But if thou must—then draw it boldly  
For Freedom's sake, for Honor's sake!

With calm and heavenward lifted vision,  
Pursue thy glorious destiny;  
Thine is the God-appointed mission,  
To lead the vanquished of the Free,  
To teach the lessons, true and tender,  
The wisdom taught alone by Peace,  
Behold the star of Christ again,  
That glories her victories;

Then when the world, for ages riled  
By battle-axes, and soaked with scars,  
Shall own thy banner, heavenward lifted,  
An olive-branch above its stars,  
We'll not be, in thy presence, o'er us,  
The faintest gleam of a sword's scar,  
And hear, once more, the angel's chorus:  
"Peace upon Earth, good will to men!"

—CHARLES W. HUBERT.  
Atlanta, Ga.

## THE WEEK'S DOINGS.

## ODDS AND ENDS OF FACT AND OPINION GATHERED TOGETHER.

A Good Action's Reward—Cotton Halls Beat Clover—Mayor Glenn's Flower Bill—A \$500,000 Home—Mr. Wylie Says "Go to the River"—Advertising in a Hawk's Nest.

It is pleasant to see a good action get its reward in this world, is it?

Well, read! Colonel L. P. Grant owned about 250 acres of land on the south side of the city. He estimates that it was worth about \$100 an acre. He gave the city 100 acres for a park. Five years afterward he sold the city forty acres for park additional for \$15,000, which sum would have bought the 140 acres originally. His remaining 200 acres he could sell today for \$1,000 an acre, and much of it is worth more than that much. The park did it. The city has spent an average of \$5,000 a year in improving the park. Its increased tax receipts from increased values has averaged \$12,000 a year, and is now over \$30,000 a year. The park did it.

So that this splendid benefaction has cost nearly a cent. It made Mr. Grant's property, originally worth \$55,000, worth \$250,000, and he was paid \$15,000 in cash. The city has received in increased taxes from the immediate park vicinity two and a half times as much every year as she spent, and is now getting \$30,000 a year increased revenue and spending \$2,500.

A wisely planned benefaction always pays in this world by figures—and, in the next world by faith!

Mr. S. M. Inman has the plans ready for a residence that will cost \$50,000 and upwards. He will build it once on his lot next to Mr. A. E. Thornton's, on Peachtree street. His lot is 100 by 417 and beautifully sloped and shaded. He will also build for his father a residence to cost about \$15,000 on his lot on Peachtree and North avenue. Mr. Wheeler has made the plans and says that Mr. Inman's residence will be the handsomest house in the city.

Chancellor Boggs, of the State university, says Colonel Preston, of Kentucky, once dined with some British officers who doubted that the confederate armies had fought to the point of exhaustion. Colonel Preston replied that the confederate armies fought until they "had lost more men in battle than the English armies had lost from William the Conqueror to Waterloo." In the Cincinnati war the English army numbered but 55,000 men. The whole of Chinese Gordon's campaigns, which will make a great volume of English war history, involved the loss of barely 700 men. The English papers will print a three-column account of a battle, filled with separate accounts of the different corps, and the "unfading bravery of stout English hearts," and close with "killed two officers and five men."

It is now undenied, we believe, that the fiercest and deadliest battle of history—that is, that showed a larger percentage of death—was the battle of Chancellorsville. Victor Hugo proved that Waterloo held this ghastly primacy, but the figures show that Chancellorsville surpasses the death rate of Waterloo!

It looks like the Lord is compensating the south for the loss of its slaves by opening new and unsuspected sources of wealth. For instance—in slavery days the problem of the plantation was to dispose of the cotton seed. It was burned, rotted, dumped. When slavery lifted it was discovered that the despised seed were worth a great deal of oil could be taken from each ton without impairing its value, and this oil refined up to \$1 per gallon. Then, that the hulls made good food, the ashes good potash, the "refuse" good soap-stock, and the cotton stalk good lumber!

And now? "And a practical man yesterday, 'I predict that our cotton seed will produce better and bigger results as a food for cattle and sheep than all the clover and blue grass of Tennessee, Kentucky and Ohio."

It has long been known that the cotton seed meal was an excellent food. "Yes, but it is lately discovered that the hulls, formerly used for fuel, make splendid food for cattle. I fed two steers, one on all the shelled corn and wheat straw he would eat, the other on cotton seed hulls and meal, and the latter gained a better condition, and weighed more of flesh. Over 1,000 cattle were fattened near Atlanta last season on cotton seed hulls from our oil mills, and they underfed Chicago beef. It is absolutely sure that cotton seed hulls will enable us to compete with beef raised on the best of grass, and to undersell every piece of mutton or beef that grazes on blue grass or clover. The men who fattened 1,000 cattle in our suburbs last year met Chicago beef and made money at it. The development next year will be tremendous!"

It will be hard to compete with Mr. Armour in the matter of beef. He boasted the other day that he could take 1,000 cattle at Denver, ship them to his slaughter house in Kansas City, reship the dressed beef to Denver by underground, and the whole business, including the hoofs, the hair, and every drop of the blood is utilized.

In many states the local cattle industry is wiped out by the dressed beef imported from the legislature. As we are asked for protection. The direct method seemed to be to enact that cattle shall be inspected on the hoof. It is complained that where this law has been passed the price of beef has been raised from 20 to 35 per cent.

Mr. S. M. Inman says: "I think the Chamber of Commerce investment company can do its best work by lending money to manufacturers at 5 or 6 per cent a year for a long time. To be forced to become a competitor of the farmer and manufacturer, to get money at a low rate and on long enough time to let them turn around before it is due, is what they need."

"You believe in helping those we have, in preference to trying to get others in?"

"Yes. It is better for Atlanta that one of her established factories should double its capacity than that a new one should come in. That means a proven success. The other is an experiment. I happen to know that one of our biggest firms trebled its capacity because it had the chance of a sum of money at a low rate and long time. I know of another that would double if it could get fifteen or twenty thousand dollars at five per cent for two or three years, on perfectly safe security. The investment company, an admirable idea it is, will doubtless see it can do best by loaning at a low rate and on long time, and will work out the right way."

Chief Joyner will purchase with the fund for the families of the firemen killed in the Jackson building fire, each of the widows. He appoints the following committee to assist in selecting the homes: Mayor Glenn, Messrs. R. J. Lowry, Henry W. Grady, Hoke Smith and J. H. McCaslin. He says: "The fund is about \$2,800. For \$1,500 we can get a nice home. This would give each widow a home and \$200 in cash. The salary of the men is kept up for one year. So the families are comfortably provided for." Several subscribers have not yet paid and should do so at once.

Appropos of Mayor Glenn's motion to proscribe flowers in the High school finals, Mr. Sidney Root says: "I have had poor mothers

to ask me to let them pull flowers in the park for their daughters, saying otherwise they would get none and feel mortified."

Mr. John Barron says: "I was hunting with a man near Inman. He asked me where he could buy shoes best in Atlanta. Before I could reply, I saw a bird's nest in a tree and fired into it. We thought we heard fluttering in it, and he climbed the tree. It was a hawk's nest, and in it was a scrap of THE CONSTITUTION. He found on the back of this advertisement for McKeldin & Carlton's shoe house. That settled him, and he is his customer." Most all the hawks take this paper.

Senator Colquitt says: "Ex-President Cleveland is making a deeper impression on the country than any man who has lived for years. He is stronger than when he left the white house and is growing stronger every day!"

Dr. W. H. Felton said to a visitor lately: "Do you see that field of Bermuda grass in front of my house? I spent a large part of each year trying to root it out up to two years ago. Now I would not sell it at any price. It keeps my horses and cattle fat and it means yellow butter, rich milk, fat beef!"

Mr. J. R. Wylie is one of the most practical members of the new water commission. He says: "We must go to the river. I will never consent to anything else—for nothing else is adequate. It will cost us about \$4,000,000 to get Chattahoochee water into town. This ought to be spent at the rate of \$100,000 to \$150,000 a year. Atlanta needs more water than a city whose sewers empty into a river, for in flushing our sewers we have to flood the branches into which they empty, whereas a river would carry the sewage off in its own river. We are a manufacturing city, and factories need a great deal of water. We must go to the river. If we get there in seven or eight years it will be time enough. We use 300,000 gallons a day of our present supply in our condensing engines—by pumping this back in the reservoir and otherwise economizing we can make out for several years."

One of Atlanta's "dead laws" is that requiring a drayman to make a bond of \$250. It is a relic of the old days, when a drayman was a citizen who had a grievance against a drayman held the city responsible. Mayor Glenn at once looked up the law and will enforce it.

Chairman Joseph Hirsch says that if he can get the proper committee, and it will back him up, he will clear \$25,000 at the fair for the confederate home.

Joshua Carter says: "I have traveled all over the west and it seems to me the one thing Atlanta has done in the past two years up to the full measure of the city, is the improvement at Inman park and the straightening of Edgewood avenue. I saw nothing in any western city that surpassed that movement in breadth and audacity."

The great Pompeii spectacle has certainly caught on. The crowds that have visited it for the last two nights are simply wonderful. As grouped in a semi-circle on the raised seats with the electric lights bright in the center, the crowd looked on an inspiring sight. A telegram was received from Mr. Pain on yesterday ordering the spectacle north immediately after the final show next Thursday night. Tomorrow night and Thursday night are therefore positively the last two performances in the south. Mr. Cooper, who represents Mr. Pain, is a man of great energy and the appreciation of the vast crowds is a surprising and wonderful spectacle.

## A Popular Atlanta Book.

The Rev. Dr. Rankin, of Asheville, N. C., himself a distinguished writer, in a review of Ray W. J. Scott's "Lectures and Essays," says: "Brother Scott is widely known throughout the South as a fine newspaper correspondent, and as an able contributor to the Southern Methodist Quarterly Review, edited by Dr. H. A. Mitchell. He has an intimate personal acquaintance with this worthy brother. He is a native of the North Georgia mountains, and he was our president of the following year. Brother Scott was an inspiration to us in this year's work. His brilliant and engaging characteristics, and his high literary merit inspired us in all of these directions. Since then we have read about everything from his pen with the eagerness of delight. This book is his best work. Some of the matter, as he states, has already appeared in the Review, but much of it is here published for the first time. It is highly interesting and reflects much credit on the intellectual powers of its author. We hope this valuable volume will have a wide reading, for it is in every way worthy."

## TO THE MOCKING BIRD.

Bird of the wild and wondrous song,  
Hear thy rich and varied voice,  
Swelling the greenwood depths among,  
Till hill and vale the while rejoice.  
Spellbound, entranced in rapture's chain,  
I listen to thy notes of strain,  
I tread the forest's tangled maze,  
The thousand choristers to see,  
Who mingle thus their voices rare,  
In this delicious melody.

I search in vain each pause between—  
The choral land is still unceasing.

'Tis but the music of a dream—  
An airy sound that mocks the ear—  
But hark again! the eagle's scream,  
It roars and fell distinct and clear,  
And lo! in ponderous hoarsest tones,  
The red bird, robin and the thrush,  
Lost in amaze, I loud shout—  
NORTH OR NOT, EAGLE THERE BEHOLD—  
Still still thy rich, aerial sound,  
Like some forgotten song of old,  
That o'er the heart has held control,  
Falls sweetly on the ravished soul.

And yet the woods are vocal still—  
The air is musical with song—  
O'er the stream above the hill,  
The wilder sounds are borne along,  
But whence that gust of rare delight?  
And what are those of bird or spirit?  
Perch on yon maple's topmost bough,  
With glancing wings and restless feet,  
Bird of untiring throat, art thou  
Art thou sole singer of this concert sweet?  
Serious, full and rich each part,  
It mocks the highest reach of art.

Once more, once more, that thrilling strain,  
Be-moaned, 'tis to me, be thrilling!  
Thy native notes I hear again,  
More sweet that harp or lover's lute,  
Compared with thy impassioned tale,  
How cold, how lame the nightingale.  
Alas! capricious in thy power—  
Thy wood note wild again has fled—  
The mimic raven's classic note is heard,  
And all the soul of song is dead,  
But no—to every bird's tone,  
He lends a sweetness of his own.

On glittering wing erect and bright,  
With arrowy speed he darts aloft,  
As though his soul had taken its flight  
And that he lay in strain so soft and swift,  
And he would call it back to life,  
To mingle in the mimic strife,  
And ever to each titillate life,  
His frame, in restless motion, wheels,  
As 'tho' he would indeed essay,  
To set the ecstasy he feels—  
As though his very feet kept time,  
To that insatiable chime.

As ever as the rising moon  
Climbs with full orb the trees above,  
He sings his most enchanting tune,  
While echo wakes through all the grove;  
His discant soothes in a child's despair,  
The weary watchers of the night,  
The sleeper from his couch is wakened,  
To listen to that lay forlorn,  
And he who quaffs the midnight cup,  
Looks out to see the purpling morn.  
O'er in the merry spring,  
Sweet mimic, let me hear thee sing.  
—FRANK E. HOLLEDAY.

## THE TWO DROMIOS.

## Some Reminiscences of a Saw-mill Napoleon and a Bright Journalist.

A saw-mill Napoleon! That is just what he is. Apparently his soul does not rise above the commonplace level of pine logs, resin and turpentine, but for all that he is a born leader of men.

A young fellow whose home is in Atlanta, but who is now keeping books for a lumber man down in Dodge county, came to town the other day and told one of the Dromios a very interesting story.

This lumber king has one of the dark corners of Dodge all to himself. He employs a large number of hands—fifty whites and two hundred and fifty blacks. These men with their families all live on their employer's dole, in comfortable cabins and cottages which they enjoy without paying any rent.

It struck the Dromio that such a community would naturally present many significant phases of the race problem, and he asked the young bookkeeper about it.

"The blacks kill each other occasionally, but they let the whites alone. You see the cottages occupied by the white families are all bunched together, and an alarm from one would be heard in all the others. Every white man has a Winchester rifle and a revolver, while the blacks are entirely unarmed."

"How do you keep pistols out of the hands of the negroes?"

"The boss attends to that. When he finds a negro with a pistol he knocks him down, and takes the weapon away from him and throws it into the mill race. I tell you, that man won't stand any nonsense. When his men do their work and behave themselves he is as mild as milk, but when anything goes wrong he's a d—sight worse than your little eruption of Vesuvius out here at the Fall of Pompeii."

"And this policy works well?"

"You bet it does. And it is the only policy. If we tried any other plan those desperate negroes would butcher us in our beds some night. You ought to see the boss when a big night comes along and he is surrounded by a crowd of negroes, but just takes up a scuffling, a rock or a bar of iron and knocks the fellow down without caring whether it kills or only cripples him."

"The old hands know what to expect, and they walk as if on a line. It is only the new ones that get into trouble."

"The men have to obey the rules. When they don't they have to go. Once when there was an election in Eastman the boss notified the hands that they might go at three o'clock without having their wages doctored, but that if a man left before that hour he would be discharged. Well, it turned out that twenty of the hands knocked off at twelve o'clock, and went to town. They had a good time, but when they returned at dark they found their household goods all thrown out in the road. They were along and ordered them to take their things off the premises at once. Some of them were hustling until midnight hauling off their stuff."

"You think that was hard. Wait a bit. When the prohibition action was about to be held the boss called a mass meeting of the hands. On a table in front of him he had a pile of blue ribbons and a pile of red ribbons. He looked at the crowd a moment in dead silence. Then he began to talk in his matter. He said that in every man's life the time came when he had to find out who were his enemies and who were his friends. He did not discuss prohibition. He merely said that he was determined to have no liquor in his camp, and was for any measure right or wrong that would keep it out. 'Now,' he concluded, in a clear, ringing voice, 'my friends will come up and take these blue ribbons. My enemies will take the red ones!'"

"Well, sir, every man marched up and took a blue ribbon. The boss smiled and asked if that meant a unanimous vote for prohibition. The negroes all told him that it did, and they voted solidly that way."

"Your boss, as you call him, doubtless belongs to the old school of southerners—he probably owned a large number of slaves before the war?"

The bookkeeper laughed.

"No," he answered, "he is a yankee from Maine. He is a small, slender man about forty, weighs 125 pounds, and has quiet steady eyes that look right through you. I have seen a gang of the worst desperadoes in the camp scatter when they saw him coming. The most reckless outlaws in Dodge are as much afraid of him as they are of the devil."

"And you like him?"

"You bet I do!"

The Dromio was speaking of Colonel Albert R. Lamar the other day. The Dromio made but a brief and hasty sketch of a man who had many rare and engaging characteristics, and whose individuality was a very potent element in Georgia for many years. Professor W. G. Woodfin, of the State university, also knew Colonel Lamar, and has something to say of him that is of great interest.

"Although no writer of this generation," says Professor Woodfin, "has engaged in so many bitter controversies as Colonel Albert Lamar, it is pleasing to notice, that since his death, everything has been forgotten except his brilliant and his undoubted genius. This is a beautiful phase of human nature and it affords me sincere pleasure to record it."

"As anything well authenticated, with regard to this illustrious Georgian, which will give you his distinguished characteristics, I give herewith the substance of a conversation held with him before his removal to Macon and while he was a citizen of Atlanta. It was during the international cotton exposition that I met him at night in the arcade of the hotel house. While we were conversing quite a number of young gentlemen—all of them young attorneys and former pupils—gathered around us. I, of course, introduced each of them, telling them at the same time something of Colonel Lamar's brilliant career and remarking upon his undoubted genius. His brilliant and his undoubted genius. This is a beautiful phase of human nature and it affords me sincere pleasure to record it."

"When we were left alone he laughed heartily at some of the complimentary remarks made while introducing him, and observed in an earnest, emphatic manner: 'I believe I have quite a reputation, which no one is bold enough to question, for writing vigorous, pure, quite idiomatic English. In fact, I am considered authority as to what is English, and am called upon to decide between parties who cannot agree on the proper use of language; and my decisions stand as canons of delicious criticism, and are regarded as law. Just the other day I was called upon to decide this: Is it proper to say, going 'farther,' or going 'further?' 'Now,' said the Colonel, 'I decided off-hand, selecting the word which sounded best, having no idea what the syntax is, and in fact, knowing nothing whatever of syntax. I do not know one part of speech from another. I cannot learn syntax. To me the English is a grammatical language. I always put the phrase which is most pleasing and most euphonious, and could

not subject a sentence to analysis if my life depended upon it. I came to Atlanta to get the benefit of the public schools for my children, and every night am doomed to the draggery of a pedagogue. Especially am I taxed to construe English, which I know nothing about, and cannot learn. I tolled with the incomprehensible Syntax until I was thrown into a mad frenzy, and the reflection that every night I was doomed to attempt the impossible, and at the same time display my ignorance, robbed me of all its charms. Finally in order to preserve my reason and my very life, I gave strict orders that the subject of English as to its grammar and syntax should never again be introduced in my presence."

"After this my peace of mind was restored and some nervous disorders from which I had long been a sufferer immediately left me. I suppose I wrote good English. Everybody says so. You are a critical scholar, and you have just said so. If I do I cannot tell you. I am controlled entirely by my taste and my ear, and what pleases me seems to please every one else."

"All this was uttered," says Professor Woodfin, "with an angry countenance and flashing eyes, as if he were denouncing an enemy whom he had conquered at last. With this there was a joyousness of triumph as if he were for all time master of the situation, and every now and then a slight note, however, of sadness, escaped him, as if he had experienced relief from prolonged agony."

"Bulwer, who was a critical scholar in Latin and Greek, and particularly in Greek, whose syntax is absolutely perfect, in the minutest particular—declared long ago that the English is a grammatical language. So, if Colonel Lamar was mistaken in his error in thinking that the most distinguished scholar, author and gentleman who has ever delighted and instructed the human race, through the medium of the English language."

"It should, of course be useless to say, that both Colonel Lamar and Mr. Bulwer, were both well acquainted with English as she is wrote, and with all that the machine men and grand-grinders attempt to teach. These gifted men were not at all alluding to what appears on the mere surface, and spoke in a Fickwician sense only of their beloved and malicious mother tongue."

To this may be added that when Colonel Lamar was last at the humble home of the Dromio of Ephesus the same matter was discussed, and he remarked:

"If you will show me a grammar-maker who can write good English, I will go to work, old as I am, and master all their grammar."



## THE CONSTITUTION.

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ATLANTA, GA., JUNE 9, 1907.

**The People and the "Bagging Trust."**  
 One of the most startling events of the  
 past twenty years, occurred in Birmingham  
 a month ago.

The allied farmers of the cotton states  
 had met in convention. Before them came  
 a gentleman representing a committee of  
 three men, who make up what is known as  
 the "bagging trust." He gave to the farmers  
 the figures at which he would let them have  
 bagging for the next year. When asked if he  
 would agree that the same figures should  
 prevail for the next year, he declined to an-  
 swer.

Now consider this! Here are the repre-  
 sentatives of an industry that occupies 70  
 per cent of our population and is the base  
 of our prosperity. They are discussing an  
 article of prime necessity and of variable  
 price. They are met by a man who tells  
 them that he controls every pound of that  
 article—controls every mill that is making  
 it—and then fixes a price, absolutely arbi-  
 trary and dependent on his own whim, and  
 tells the farmers they can pay that or do  
 without bagging! When asked if he would  
 graciously consent not to cut deeper into  
 the quivering flesh of the farmer for the  
 next year, he replied that he couldn't make  
 any such agreement! In other words, if he  
 and his associates took a notion to levy an  
 additional million or so on the farmers in  
 1890, he wanted to be bound by no hastily-  
 made promise to limit his forced tribute.

Wars have been fought for less oppression  
 than this, and men have been strung to lamp-  
 posts for less wanton insolence! If submi-  
 tted to it means the abject slavery for the  
 farmers and unlimited power to the bagging  
 trust kings. Last year they took from the  
 farmers—as unrighteously as the highway-  
 man who halts a traveler and forces him at  
 the end of a pistol—more than a million  
 dollars in excess of what was paid the year  
 before. The price named for this year  
 added even more. An extra million could  
 be—and doubtless would be—put on next  
 year. And so the levying might go on, as  
 long as the farmer has a dollar left, or until  
 poverty and starvation have ruined and de-  
 manded the written law of human rights declared!

It is to the everlasting honor of the farm-  
 ers that they refused to barter with their  
 despoiler and oppressor. This man had no  
 right to make terms with them, while he  
 whirled his lash above their heads. It is  
 the solemn duty of every farmer to stand  
 by the declaration of principles made by  
 their representatives—even if he does so at  
 a temporary loss. It is the duty of every  
 merchant—of every man—to stand by the  
 farmers in this struggle, with every helpful  
 and legitimate agency!

This issue is broader than most men  
 think. If the bagging trust whips the fed-  
 erated farmers, after the issue has been de-  
 liberately joined, in that defeat will be  
 fought the chains for us all! The oil and  
 gas we burn—the fuel we use—the coffee  
 we drink—the sugar it holds—almost every  
 article of prime necessity is involved by syn-  
 dicate or trust. Let the flagrant and in-  
 famous greed of the bagging kings prevail  
 over the power of the farmers' organization  
 —over the farmers' plighted word—over the  
 solemn protest he has entered—over the  
 aroused public sentiment that condemns it  
 —let it prevail over all these things and the  
 kings pocket their looted booty in safety  
 and in insolence, and it will not be long  
 before every class will have the chance put  
 to its own lips and the bitter waters forced  
 down its averted throat! There is no limit  
 to human rapacity except the power to ex-  
 tort—and the assurance that it may hold  
 securely what it has extorted! Let it be  
 shown—as the defeat of the farmers in this  
 fight will show—that against banded in-  
 solence and oppression, neither individual nor  
 class organization, neither public sentiment  
 nor private indignation can avail—and there  
 is no article so mean that the "trusts"  
 will not seize it and no field so scanty that  
 they will not greedily invade!

We confess that, with THE CONSTITUTION,  
 this question goes deeper than to any  
 other. If no limit be set to corporate power,  
 then individual liberty is lost. If the govern-  
 ment cannot curb the swift apprehension  
 under which capital is consolidating, or  
 limit the powers it is thus acquiring, or  
 check the method by which it increases its  
 own undue and toppling mass by robbing  
 the helpless and the poor—then the govern-  
 ment will lose that cordial respect and affec-  
 tion of the people without which no govern-  
 ment can endure! We had rather see this  
 power to rob, if it must exist, lodged in the  
 government, for government is responsible  
 and subject to control. We had rather al-  
 low any barrier broken down, or any bul-  
 wark erected, than to see the people made  
 the defenseless prey of the rapacious, and  
 scourged by oligarchs from a rampart of  
 money-bags!

But this will come later. The duty in  
 hand is to whip the bagging trust. Pledged  
 to do this, the farmers stand embattled! In  
 many towns and cities the merchants have  
 joined hands with them. The universal  
 sympathy of the people is theirs. What

part THE CONSTITUTION will take in this  
 righteous fight, the future shall develop.  
 We shall go our whole length—and we are  
 feeling right lengthy this summer!

**Humanity.**  
 To the man gifted with sufficient spiri-  
 tual strength to enable him to look over the  
 heads of the crowd, humanity is a curious  
 study.

From his perch on the edge of a cloud  
 such a man can look down in wonder and  
 pity on the restless throng—doing and un-  
 doing, striving and suffering, sorrowing  
 and sin-stricken. God has given to human-  
 ity the earth and the fullness thereof, and,  
 not satisfied with the glorious heritage as it  
 comes from His hand, mortals are forever  
 struggling to make such changes as will  
 adapt its conditions nearer in accordance  
 with their erratic imagings.

As an illustration, there are the millions  
 of treasure expended and the thousands of  
 lives wasted in the attempt to break the  
 continuity of the western hemisphere and  
 send the blue billows of the Pacific and  
 the wild breakers of the Atlantic dashing  
 away to meet and embrace each other among  
 the hills of Panama. The people of the  
 east and the people of the west have, by  
 much labor and pains, flung a rope of steel  
 across the ocean, and, having caught the  
 secret of the summer lightning, they talk  
 in strange whispers from one side to the  
 other of the world.

To mankind collectively, humanity is ten-  
 der and charitable. To the individual sinner  
 however unifying it is. On the field of  
 battle he is the greatest hero. But he that  
 kills his neighbor in a moment of passion is  
 pursued most unrelentingly, and above his  
 devoted head the hand of the avenger is  
 forever uplifted.

Ah, humanity, humanity! In its strange  
 and unreasoning perversity the gentle  
 voice of the living God is drowned by its  
 unceasing clamors. The moment that  
 the soul awakes and finds itself an inhabit-  
 ant of time, it begins to plan some mis-  
 chief to do. Wild and wilful, prone to  
 wander, insatiable in its capricious desires  
 and strange appetites, cursed by a thou-  
 sand unexplainable longings.

"Elo, Elo! Lama Sabachthani!" came  
 the thrilling appeal from the weird and  
 wildering gloom of Calvary. Centuries  
 have come and gone and the dust of the  
 earth has passed through myriad transforma-  
 tions. Spring has painted the sky with  
 blues and tints plucked from the studio of  
 the angels, and rugged winter has cooled  
 the feverish pulse of nature with the snows  
 of nearly two thousand Decembers since  
 that touching and pitiful cry was "wring  
 from the anguish heart of a suffering  
 God." But its fervor deepens and its pas-  
 sion intensifies as it goes, walling and echo-  
 ing down the path of the ages, and every  
 day and every hour and every moment—  
 every heart-throb of time—is burdened by  
 that woful refrain: "My God, my God,  
 why hast Thou forsaken me?"

**The State and Its Railroad.**  
 Elsewhere in this issue will be found a  
 very interesting and instructive interview  
 with Mr. Joseph M. Brown, traffic manager  
 of the Western and Atlantic railroad, con-  
 cerning the wonderful results that will fol-  
 low the opening of Muscle shoals in the  
 Tennessee river. This work has been  
 going on for a long time, and the engineer-  
 ing in charge announces that the river will  
 be open for navigation by September of this  
 year.

With the Tennessee river navigable from  
 Chattanooga to its mouth, the Western and  
 Atlantic railroad becomes an immensely  
 more valuable possession to the state. It  
 will virtually hold the key to the railroad  
 rate system of Georgia, and the increase in  
 its value will be such as to make it greatly  
 in demand when the time comes for its new  
 lease.

Of course the road will not be sold. The  
 legislature has no idea of such a thing and  
 almost half of its members were committed  
 against the proposition before they were  
 elected. Certain it is that if the effort is  
 made at the coming session to sell it will  
 amount to but little.

Then what disposition must be made of  
 the road? Lease it, of course. And when  
 it is put on the market it should be with  
 the understanding that it shall go only at its  
 full value. It is worth more than \$25,000  
 per month. It ought to bring \$40,000, and  
 we believe it will; but as the rental is the  
 greatest support of the educational system  
 of the state, the people will not be satisfied  
 if the road goes at a dollar less than its  
 value. It can only bring its full value by  
 throwing it open to the world and inviting  
 bidders from all quarters, under proper re-  
 strictions and regulations.

**The Price of Gas and Its Profit.**  
 It is currently stated—and we believe  
 truly stated—that the new gas company,  
 under which both of the old companies  
 were consolidated, will raise the price of  
 gas to \$1.50 a thousand.

We trust this report is not true. If it  
 is true we trust the company will reconsider.  
 There is no need of increased prices—no  
 excuse for it!

The old Atlanta gas company made  
 enough money to pay its dividends and roll  
 up a surplus by charging \$1 a thousand  
 and selling 70,000,000 feet of gas per year.  
 With the price at \$1 and only 70,000,000  
 feet sold per annum the results were so fine  
 that the stockholders demanded and obtained  
 \$130 a share for their stock.

Now, the new company consolidates the  
 old Atlanta gas company with the Water  
 gas company, which sold 30,000,000 feet of  
 gas annually. If, therefore, has one com-  
 pany selling 100,000,000 feet of gas an-  
 nually. If the old company made a divid-  
 end and surplus by selling 70,000,000 feet  
 of gas annually at \$1 per thousand, surely  
 its successors can do better by selling 100,-  
 000,000 feet of gas at that figure. But,  
 further, it is claimed—and we have no  
 doubt truly—that the water-gas process is  
 much cheaper than the old coal-gas process.  
 As the new company has the advantage of  
 this new process, and starts out with thirty  
 per cent more consumption than the old  
 company had, surely it can supply the city  
 at the same figures at which the old com-  
 pany made so much money that its stock  
 commanded \$130.

Now, it may be said it is none of our business.  
 But it is! The gas company is operating  
 under a charter from the city, and it is  
 dealing in an article of universal necessity.  
 The city protects its monopoly by allowing  
 no new company to lay pipes, except by

special consent. The city certainly can  
 protect its citizens from overcharges. We  
 are glad to have this new company investing  
 with us. We give it hearty welcome, and  
 bespeak for it a cordial support. But it has  
 been proved that under the old and more  
 expensive process of making gas, it can be  
 sold at a big profit at \$1 a thousand feet,  
 and this, too, with only 70 per cent of the  
 patronage the new company has! If it  
 should insist on raising the price to \$1.50 a  
 thousand, simply because it has the power  
 through monopoly to do so, it would raise  
 up enemies where it has now nothing but  
 friends!

**It's Homely, But It's Getting There!**  
 There is an astounding statement printed  
 elsewhere to the effect that—

"The hulls of the cotton seed of the  
 cotton states will produce more beef, butter,  
 milk and cheese, more wool and mutton than  
 all the clover and blue grass of Tennessee,  
 Kentucky and Ohio."

And yet it appears to be true. An At-  
 lanta firm fattened 5,300 hives last year on  
 cotton seed hulls at a profit of \$20,000. Two  
 train loads of these hives were shipped  
 from Atlanta to Philadelphia and sold there  
 in competition with Chicago beef. This  
 same firm will fatten 10,000 steers next  
 winter.

Mr. Joel Chandler Harris, an authority  
 on fox hounds, bees and Jerseys, is feeding  
 his herd on cotton seed hulls, and says the  
 result in milk, butter and beef is amazing.  
 In the Southern Farm Mr. W. M. Towers,  
 of Rome, writes of a test between corn,  
 cotton seed meal and cotton seed hulls, in  
 which the latter produced vastly better re-  
 sults.

And yet until a year ago cotton seed hulls  
 were used as fuel for engines or cast away  
 as worthless. Of all the plants that grow  
 cotton is the miracle, and its wonders are  
 not yet tried. Its little black wrinkled seed  
 is as full of meaning as an old Hebrew verb.

**A Summer Day Dream.**  
 In this fortunate region, it is not very far  
 to a bed of pine-needles—not in the neigh-  
 borhood of any of the parks, nor where  
 there is a probability that any other human  
 being will intrude, but in the deep solitude  
 of the pine woods.

Once there, it is not very far to the land  
 of day-dreams—the land of youth, and  
 hope, and happy memories. The faint odor  
 of the dead and drifted needles, combined  
 with the more pungent odor of the living  
 and breathing pines, fills all the aisles of  
 nature's vast and solemn sanctuary. The  
 hand that swings the censor from which  
 these incense arises, is unseen, but it is the  
 hand of omnipotence—the hand that set  
 the stars in their places, that guides the  
 seasons in their courses—the hand that  
 blesses man.

The influences are sweet, and the sur-  
 roundings are the perfection of peace. On  
 this fragrant bed of pine-needles, the heat  
 of the noon is subdued by the slow-swaying  
 boughs that permit only freckles of sun-  
 shine to chase themselves over you.

Somewhere in the distance, a dove is  
 mourning for her mate, a sound to which  
 the murmuring spirit of the pines gives a  
 faint and whispering echo. Farther yet,  
 the wood-thrush rings her rhyme of silver  
 bells.

The sounds are few, and all are in keep-  
 ing with the scene. All are faint, far off  
 and melodious. The breathing and sighing  
 of the pines overhead are as far away, ap-  
 parently, as the vulture that hangs poised  
 in the upper air—a mere speck of a bird.

The undertones of silence, that can be  
 heard only by the quickened and sympa-  
 thetic ear, run quivering through the air,  
 and then—

And then the scene changes. A little  
 country place comes into view. An old  
 man and an old woman sit in the porch,  
 fallow fields run to the right and to the  
 left; the boxwood bushes line the gravelled  
 walk. The fence is rather shabby, but it  
 is the same old fence you knew. The old  
 well is there, and the gourd placed hard by  
 for strangers.

There is the lot gate and a horse looking  
 over; it is the horse you rode when a boy.  
 Old Louder, the "possum dog," lies stretched  
 out in the shade of the pomegranate bush,  
 and the "freezin'" hen carries a noisy  
 brood across the yard. The bumble-bee  
 bores his hole in the rafters of the porch,  
 and the dirt-dauber sings while building his  
 house of clay.

Or perhaps it is a little country town that  
 comes before the vision. There are the  
 stores that once appeared to be so imposing;  
 the stuccoed courthouse; the temperance  
 hall that used to be such a grand affair.  
 Above all, there is the old courthouse with  
 the Cherokee rose running by its western  
 windows, and there—

—But a screaming jay breaks in on the  
 dream, and once more the pines are sighing  
 and the wood-thrush strikes his silver bells.  
 You may look for your youth in these  
 woods if you will, but you will never find  
 it. Lucky for you, gentle reader, if you  
 have kept it in your heart.

**Mr. Randall and Mr. Cleveland.**  
 A correspondent asks us if we would  
 favor Mr. Cleveland's nomination if Mr.  
 S. J. Randall were a candidate.

We reply, We had rather see Samuel  
 Jackson Randall elected president of the  
 United States by the democratic party than  
 to see any political consummation, per-  
 sonal or general, possible or imaginable,  
 brought about.

We do not see at present how that can  
 be accomplished. Mr. Randall will go to  
 easy and unchallenged leadership in the  
 house when the republican majority shows  
 its teeth. We do not see now, however,  
 how he can so far recover by 1892 the  
 ground he has lost for conviction's sake as  
 to become the candidate of a united  
 democracy. He would never submit his  
 name to the use of a faction.

We believe the party can be united under  
 Mr. Cleveland's leadership—and united and  
 wisely led it will assuredly win the next  
 presidential fight. We are, therefore, for  
 Cleveland and democratic victory!

**Higher Education in Georgia.**  
 We print this morning a most important  
 paper on the bill that the friends of higher  
 education will present to the legislature at  
 the July session.

We shall urge the passage of the bill—or  
 of some similar bill—with all legitimate  
 persistence and earnestness! There are  
 three reasons that may be briefly presented  
 here why we believe the bill should pass:

1. Help for higher education is needed.  
 The university and colleges are now barely  
 struggling along, and it is hardly too much  
 to say that the money now given is practi-  
 cally wasted because of the inevitable inade-  
 quacy and inefficiency. No one doubts,  
 and none deny, the crying need of more  
 money for higher education in Georgia.

2. The proposed plan is full and ade-  
 quate. It gives us a superb university—it  
 maintains our splendid technological  
 school, and establishes and maintains a simi-  
 lar school for girls—it provides for a  
 branch college in each congressional dis-  
 trict with full and permanent endowment—it  
 insures a full corps of practical scientists  
 at the Griffin agricultural station and ex-  
 perimental farms in every section of the  
 state—and it furnishes full support and  
 education for 138 boys who win from each  
 county its prize scholarship. (The crying  
 and overwhelming demand for Senator  
 Brown's fund at the university demonstrates  
 the need of the last provision.) The sys-  
 tem as proposed by this bill is adequate and  
 comprehensive. It meets the needs of every  
 class—young men and young women—  
 scientists, farmers, statesmen, scholars,  
 merchants, lawyers, mechanics—all classes  
 and all sexes. Backed by our growing  
 common school system and our admirable  
 public schools, it will give Georgia as good  
 an educational system as that of any state  
 in the union.

3. The state is able to do it. The State  
 road now yields \$300,000, of which \$150,000  
 goes to common schools. No one doubts  
 that the road will yield \$400,000 in its next  
 lease. That would be only \$25,333 a  
 month, and it is much more apt to bring  
 \$25,000 or \$40,000. At the latter figure the  
 increase in the road's rental would give every  
 dollar that is asked for higher education.  
 But the state has been paying easily about  
 \$180,000 a year on its capital, which is now  
 completed and paid for. The taxable  
 values of the state, and hence its revenues,  
 are increasing rapidly and steadily, and  
 under wiser legislation new interests and  
 forced each year to their proper place  
 under the tax-gatherer. The state will have  
 the money—and have it to spare. It could  
 not be devoted to a wiser purpose.

It is the poor man who will get greatest  
 benefit from this bill—a university educa-  
 tion is the very best thing the state can give  
 his son. In no other way—in no other place  
 can he give his son an equal chance with  
 the son of his richer neighbor. It was this  
 that gave Ben Hill and Alex. Stephens  
 their place. Without it they could not have  
 been what they were. Senator Brown,  
 the only one of our great men who  
 lacked it, has testified what it cost him  
 by giving \$50,000 for the free education of  
 young men. In cities it is the poor who  
 defend the high schools, and the rich who  
 are restless. In the state it will be the  
 masses who demand higher education—and  
 the few who fight it. All this when it is  
 fully understood.

To Chancellor Boggs belongs the heart-  
 est and fullest praise for the new move-  
 ment. He is canvassing this state from one  
 end to the other, and, literally speaking, as  
 one inspired. His cause is right and he  
 puts it with tremendous force. Whatever  
 may be the final outcome of the present  
 movement, it must and will triumph in the  
 end. And to the new chancellor the state  
 of Georgia will owe a debt it cannot hastily  
 pay.

**That's the Road We Will Follow!**  
 The question of good roads is agitating  
 Georgia considerably—and the late road  
 congress though deficient as a whole, lives  
 in its vigorous committees.

We know very little about roads. Indeed  
 our only intimate knowledge is of that broad  
 and easy road, down which our willing feet  
 will stray in spite of us, and of the narrow  
 path into which we can neither fence our  
 footsteps or urge them forward. These  
 are the roads of the good old hymn, which  
 runs,

"Broad is the road that leads to Death,  
 And thousands walk together there,  
 While Wisdom points a narrow path.  
 With here and there a Traveler!"

But there is one road in which we should  
 assuredly walk! That is the road that will  
 be blazed out by the committee as the short-  
 est and best way through which to get safe  
 and effective highways for Georgia! Noth-  
 ing is more important than good roads—  
 nothing more sadly needed. Therefore  
 when the committee has wisely and in pa-  
 tience found and disclosed the road through  
 which this end can best be reached, we shall  
 walk in that road—even from down in the  
 valley by the creek where the shadows hang  
 thickest, up the tolling and doubtful way to  
 the summit where the sun breaks clear and  
 shining!

**Three in One, and a Good One.**  
 The three alliance papers of Georgia—the  
 Southern Alliance, of Atlanta, "The Fruit  
 Grower," of Griffin, and the "Advocate," of  
 Montezuma, have combined into one.

The new paper, which will have command-  
 ing influence, is called "The Southern Al-  
 liance Farmer," and is printed at Atlanta.  
 Mr. W. E. H. Searcy, of Griffin, is president;  
 W. H. Burgess, business manager, and  
 H. C. Brown, managing editor. The  
 movement of consolidation is a good one.  
 It gives the alliance in Georgia an authorita-  
 tive organ and one in every way worthy. The  
 factions that were threatened by the rivalry of

the three papers are now impossible, and the  
 paper will be written and edited, as we feel it  
 will be, with compact order rather than di-  
 versified. Colonel Macma, the able editor of  
 "The Economist," the national organ, said to  
 the writer: "The editor of an alliance paper  
 has two distinct duties: 1st, to restrain the  
 rash and impetuous. 2nd, to inspire the weak  
 and the laggard." These are wise words and  
 should be considered well and deliberately.  
 We wish the organ of the alliance all the suc-  
 cess and its clever managers deserve—which  
 is a very full measure of good wishes.

WHAT a world of gossip there is in THE  
 CONSTITUTION this morning! The newspa-  
 per is misnamed. To convey the news, though  
 an essential, is not the greatest part of the  
 mission of the journal of today! It is the  
 swift-comer, magazine—none the less ac-  
 curate and excellent because of its haste—the  
 apostle of progress and of good—none the less  
 earnest and effective because of its multiform  
 work. THE CONSTITUTION of today is a veri-  
 table—er, with such variety as is not to be  
 found this side of the dictionary—a vivid in-  
 terest that belongs to few of the novels—and  
 all the dignity with none of the tediousness  
 of the histories! Better than all this, it is the  
 worthy representative of the best city of 70,000  
 people that can be found on the earth!

In New Hampshire Mr. Bill Chandler's  
 friends are fighting the war over again. Hos-  
 pital tents and a sanitary outfit should be at  
 once forwarded from Washington—especially  
 the sanitary outfit.

AMERICA will finally come to THE SUNDAY  
 CONSTITUTION for its poetry. Could anything  
 be daintier than this verse from Samuel Min-  
 turn Peck's "Serenade," printed elsewhere:

"Across the gloom the gray moth speeds  
 To taste the midnight dew,  
 The drowsy flies tell their beads  
 On roses of dawn."

Read the "Serenade," of which this is the  
 opening quotation, and you will agree with us  
 that if "ma belle" did not say "yes," as re-  
 quested she must have been a very hard-  
 hearted, Mignon—or, the singer's voice  
 must have been very badly cracked. These  
 delicious words rendered in a clear tone  
 would "ope the casement" every time.

**Two Queer Christian Scientists.**  
 The 100,000 Christian scientists in the  
 United States have their doubts about two of  
 their leaders, Mr. John J. Plunkett and his  
 ex-wife.

It is a queer story. Plunkett married his  
 pretty wife about twenty years ago. They  
 founded the New York School of Christian  
 Sciences and started the International Maga-  
 zine of Christian Science. Hundreds of good  
 people looked up to the Plunketts as a perfect  
 pair.

But Mrs. Plunkett formed the acquaintance  
 of Mr. A. Bennett Worthington, and then the  
 trouble began. Worthington became the  
 wife's pupil, and she made the discovery that  
 because her husband employed Plunkett in the  
 course of time found the atmosphere of his es-  
 tablishment growing too cold for him, and he  
 felt that he was being frozen out.

As Christian scientists are forbidden to em-  
 ploy lawyers, Mr. Plunkett did not know  
 what to do. At last he and his wife signed a  
 document, the concluding portion of which  
 was as follows:

"We, therefore, from the most profound conviction  
 of duty, do jointly declare our marriage con-  
 tract null and void in so far as it lies in our power  
 to do so. In this solemnly taking this stand  
 before humanity, whom we love and strive to serve,  
 we experience that 'peace which passeth under-  
 standing,' which the world and the opinion of  
 the mass are so slow to grasp."

After the separation Mr. Worthington  
 looked up bigger and bigger, and Mr. Plunk-  
 ett looked smaller and smaller. He had a  
 comfortable and well-settled life in another place,  
 and then Mr. Worthington and Mrs. Plunkett  
 in the presence of their friends had a spiritual  
 marriage. Worthington repeated these words:  
 "In the presence of God and you, my friends here  
 assembled, I take Mary Holkins Plunkett to be  
 my wife, promising, with Divine assistance, to be  
 unto her a faithful and loving husband, forever  
 and forever."

Mrs. Plunkett said something to the same  
 effect, and everything passed off merrily. To  
 a reporter Mr. Worthington said:  
 "Yes, we have done something which the world  
 may censure, but we believe it to be right, because  
 we believe in truth. What is truth? Well,  
 Christian science is truth and teaches truth. So far  
 has not attempted the problem of sex, that of  
 marriage; but we are the pioneers in this new field.  
 This way we fear there may be some among our  
 own people who will not understand us. This is  
 something new. We believe it will solve the ques-  
 tion of the failure of marriage. Marriage laws, as  
 they are, are unwise, unjust. Men and women  
 who are united are tied together. They ought to  
 be kept in that bondage. There must be some  
 method for their divorce. We hope to educate  
 the world in this new method. Many say made  
 the method of the law. If the world could com-  
 prehend our motives, it would not love us harshly.  
 No, we are not believers in free love, but rather in  
 perfect marriage, and the marriage of today is not  
 perfect, not honest, not Christian."

Mr. Plunkett has not decided what course to  
 take. He said in an interview:  
 "I think Mr. Worthington has hurt himself as a  
 leader and a defender of the spiritual. We who are  
 the teachers ought to hold ourselves free from  
 everything wrong. For years my wife and I lived,  
 practically, lives of celibacy. Our separation was  
 necessary that we might appear before men in our  
 true relation. Now that she has taken up this Mr.  
 Worthington, I think she has fallen into error and  
 yielded to a weakness of the flesh. She is of pecu-  
 liar temperament and goes to extremes. Worth-  
 ington is only an extension of herself."

Of course all this is free love in its worst  
 shape, and nothing else. The Christian sci-  
 entists who are familiar with Mr. Plunkett's  
 conduct since he was frozen out are wonder-  
 ing what he will do when he gets warmed  
 up, and they are prepared to help him  
 get very warm.

The eccentric course of two of its trusted  
 leaders cannot fail to carry consternation into  
 the ranks of the followers of Christian science  
 everywhere.

IT GIVES US pleasure to testify here to the  
 excellent work being done on THE CONSTITUTION  
 by Mr. M. M. Folsom. To whatever  
 class of work he is assigned—wherever he is  
 placed—he fully maintains the expectations of  
 his friends who have so generously followed him  
 in his career. There is a great deal of com-  
 munity in this young man—and much has already  
 come.

**Sewing Machines Made in Atlanta.**







## BOARDERS WANTED.

WANTED SUMMER BOARDERS-A FEW first-class rooms, steady lawn, fresh milk and butter, everything in abundance, cheap. Address Box 25, Hendersonville, N. C.

BOARDING IN WEST END-MRS. I. C. HOWARD can accommodate a limited number of boarders in her new house on Gordon street. Whitehall street cars pass the doors.

TWO DELICIOUS ROOMS WITH BOARD within one square of new Capitol. Terms reasonable. House private. Address "At Once," Constitution office.

WANTED-A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE to board in a strictly private family; a delightful home for right parties; no boarding house; location in quiet neighborhood. Address immediately, Y. C. car, Constitution office.

BOARDERS WANTED-7 PRYOR STREET, convenient and desirable location. Terms moderate. Apply to Mrs. J. E. Edwards.

THREE OR FOUR YOUNG MEN CAN GET board at 119 Lloyd st.

NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS WITH BOARD-able table boarders wanted at 42 Walton st. Address Box 25, Hendersonville, N. C.

BOARDERS WANTED-ROOMS FOR A family of four, with board, at 42 Walton st. Address Box 25, Hendersonville, N. C.

THREE OR FOUR YOUNG MEN CAN GET board in a private family. Terms reasonable. Apply to Mrs. J. E. Edwards.

PARTIES DESIRING FIRST-CLASS BOARD out of city can be accommodated by Mrs. J. E. Edwards, Gordon street, West End. Call premises or address her at West End.

NEW BOARDING HOUSE, BRICK COTTAGE, 191 Whitehall, corner Brotherton. Newly furnished. Gas, bath, and modern improvements. First-class fare promised. Four furnished rooms unoccupied. Day boarders solicited.

WHITE HOUSE-MRS. J. T. ADAMS, Proprietress, 145 Whitehall, corner Brotherton. Gas, bath, and modern improvements. First-class fare promised. Four furnished rooms unoccupied. Day boarders solicited.

TO PLEASANTER OR HOME-SEEKERS there can be found to spend the summer the Jockey house, Decatur, Ga.; six miles from Atlanta, on Georgia road. Terms reasonable. Apply to J. T. Adams, Decatur, Ga.

FIRST CLASS BOARD CAN BE FOUND AT 61 East 21st street, by a southern lady, New York, sun wed.

WANTED-PERMANENT, TRANSIENT and day boarders at the Johnson house, 72 Whitehall street. Terms reasonable. Mrs. J. E. Edwards.

TWO GENTLEMEN CAN SECURE FRONT room with board, 34 S. Forsyth street, sun wed.

## BOARD WANTED.

WANTED-BOARD FOR MAN AND WIFE, private family preferred. Address A. J. Constitution office.

## WANTED-AGENTS.

NOTICE-OUR AGENTS ARE MAKING 140 money. Rich men agents wanted. Capital Copying House, 50 S. B. Road.

WANTED-LADY AGENTS, NEW DESIGNS, Ladies' and Children's clothing, and line of Stump for catalogue. Campbell Co., 48 Randolph street, Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED-ETHIOPIAN SEX, FOR THE sale of the best quality of soap and line of goods. Agents wanted. Address Box 25, Hendersonville, N. C.

WANTED-AGENTS-RELIABLE WOMEN to sell the "Original Hygienic" Combination Shoulder Braces. Good money making. Apply for terms and territory to Western Corset Co., 34 S. B. Road.

WANTED-COUNTY AGENTS TO SELL THE People's Favorite Remedies in southern counties. Standard and reliable. Address J. E. Edwards, 72 Whitehall street.

AGENTS WANTED ON SALARY, \$75 PER month and expenses paid any active man or woman to sell our line of goods. We want just what we want. Address Standard, 34 S. B. Road.

WANTED-TO BUY A OR 6 ROOM HOUSE, on good lot, north side preferred. A splendid one-acre lot at Macon, Georgia. A splendid one-acre lot at Macon, Georgia. Address Box 25, Hendersonville, N. C.

WANTED-TO RENT-WE HAVE A GOOD property for rent. We have a well-located property for rent. We have a well-located property for rent. Address Box 25, Hendersonville, N. C.

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## HELP WANTED-MALES.

WANTED-CARRIAGE BLACKSMITH ON Light work. Apply Summers & Murphy, Barber, Ga.

WANTED-ACTIVE TRAVELING SALESMAN for Georgia and Alabama trade. Address "Merchant," care carrier, 70 Jefferson, Baltimore.

WANTED-PRACTICAL TEACHERS, to whom liberal inducements will be offered to introduce educational devices for objective teaching. Address, Western Publishing House, Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED-A NEAT BOY WANTED. CAPITAL Copying House, 50 S. B. Road.

WANTED-TWO GOOD FURNISHING CHAMBERS at Moreland park, Edgewood, Ga. sun tu

BOOKKEEPER-YOUNG MAN QUALIFIED to keep double entry books, must be steady and reliable. Address in own hand, stating salary expected and giving city references, R. C. Carver, 20 North Broad street, Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED-TWO OR THREE ENERGETIC gentlemen solicitors. Good wages paid. Barker Publishing Co., 195 South Broad street.

WANTED-A TEACHER TO TAKE CHARGE of the school at the new school building, the ensuing year. Apply at once to J. O. Waters, Mayor, Butler, Ga. June 10th, '89. 30 S. B. Road.

WANTED-TWO GOOD GLAZIERS AT ONCE. Apply to J. E. Edwards, 72 Whitehall street.

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## FOR RENT-HOUSES COTTAGES.

FOR RENT-FURNISHED HOUSE OR LOWER story with modern improvements for three or four months. Apply at 25 G. Street.

FOR RENT-A PEACHTREE ST. RESIDENCE No. 28, for the summer. Possession given at once. Apply to J. E. Edwards, 72 Whitehall street.

TO RENT-A BEAUTIFUL HOME IN MARTHA street, handsomely furnished, with every modern convenience. Lot nicely shaded and all kinds of fruit on premises. P. O. Box 27, Marietta, Ga. sun tu

FOR RENT-FROM JULY 1st, THE HANDSOME office work, counting room, at present occupied by Singer Manufacturing Co., foot of Whitehall street, No. 30, and on Broad street, No. 30, embracing all the ground and one large room on second floor. This is one of the most desirable places in the city, with ample room for an extensive business. Apply to the Singer Manufacturing Co., 30 Whitehall street.

FOR RENT-5 ROOMS, 4 CONNECTING rooms, to a family without too many children. Apply to Mrs. J. E. Edwards, 72 Whitehall street.

FOR RENT-VERY DESIRABLE, GAS, WATER AND BATH. Apply to J. E. Edwards, 72 Whitehall street.

FOR RENT-ONE 5 ROOM HOUSE, No. 41 Jenkins street. Apply J. S. Yarbrough, No. 63 Calhoun street.

FOR RENT-NEAT 4 ROOM COTTAGE TO GENERAL use, with modern improvements, and a large room on second floor. Apply at office of Geo. A. Clayton, 105 Peachtree st.

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## FOR SALE-REAL ESTATE.

G. W. ADAMS, REAL ESTATE-1 HAVE FOR sale a splendid 3 room house, on corner lot, 100 Walton street. Also two lots, central houses on Luckie street. Call and examine. G. W. Adams, 72 Whitehall street.

I AM PREPARING PLATS OF PROPERTY OF Colonel J. D. Dunn's estate, to be sold at court house on July 24. Look out for them. G. W. Adams, 72 Whitehall street.

100 ACRES FARM 10 MILES FROM ATLANTA, on Georgia railroad; just outside the city limits of Clarkston, Ga. 4 room house, with every modern improvement, and a large room on second floor. Apply at office of Geo. A. Clayton, 105 Peachtree st.

JUST THINK OF A FOUR-ROOM HOUSE and lot at 826 on Richmond street, close in; also on Pryor street at 800 on Pryor street, in proportion. 14 what you will find with W. E. Jones & Son, 22 East Hunter street.

IF YOU WANT A FINE CARRIAGE, LANDAU or any other first-class vehicle, call on John Smith, the Broad street carriage builder.

TAKE NOTICE-THAT I HAVE THE MOST beautiful woodland of 10 acres in the city or very susceptible of advantages, suitably located on street car line and in a block of the Electric street car line. Apply to J. E. Edwards, 72 Whitehall street.

FOR SALE-FIVE ROOM HOUSE, No. 46 Pryor street, \$1,000 cash, balance long time. Apply to J. E. Edwards, 72 Whitehall street.

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DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, ETC.

## D. H. DOUGHERTY &amp; CO.,

AS IT IS A

That the leaders in the Dry Goods trade of Atlanta are

D. H. D. &amp; CO.

The number of their customers shows it.

Their Large Stock of PLAIN GOODS SHOWS IT

Their growing trade shows it. Follow the leaders and you will be satisfied.

AS IT IS C

D. H. DOUGHERTY &amp; CO.

IS ON A BIG TARE,

AND SATURDAY, JUNE 8TH, THEY TORE PRICES HALF IN TWO,

WHICH WILL TAKE EFFECT

MONDAY, JUNE TENTH,

AND CONTINUE ONE WEEK.

This is Bargain Week for June and we are Going to do things up "Brown" and not old John Brown either for he got--left. You may hang us too if we don't sell you more

## DRY GOODS!

Than you ever bought or ever will buy again if you will come to see us this week.

## DRESS GOODS

This leading means a great deal to every lady in this section of the United States. We have Silks in endless variety, Woolen Dress Goods of every description, that we will put on sale Monday at such PRICES and as will move them out in a hurry. Now, if you want a handsome dress for a little money come to see us this week. Our entire Dress Goods stock will be offered this week at extremely

## LOW PRICES.

With 20 years' experience in the whole sale and retail trade of Atlanta gives us unbounded advantages in buying. We know where to find the best goods for the least money which enables us to offer you

## FIRST-CLASS GOODS!

For less money than you can buy trash. We care nothing for competition, but it is able that we are working for, and a visit to the

## WHITE GOODS

our very large and commodious store that is filled with nothing but the most choice things to be had in the Dry Goods line. Will prove all we say is true and more too. We invite you to come and see what we will do for you in the way of bargains.

## AND

## Embroideries.

These two stocks go hand in hand and with the NEW and EXQUISITE goods that have been added to them this week makes those two departments equal in size to a first-class store alone--to say nothing of the 27 other departments. This week will be the

Grandest Bargain Week in White Goods and Embroideries you ever

saw. We have purchased an extensive line of new goods for these departments at much less than it cost to make them. You may say how come it that goods are bought for less than factory cost? An overstock causes it, and our New York buyer was on hand to "fetch" in the bargains. These NEW GOODS are so very much CHEAPER than has ever been shown in Atlanta that we ask a careful inspection from everybody. If you want to see the loveliest White Goods and Embroidery stock you ever put your peepers on just hurry into our store this week. Mr. Webster has failed to furnish words to define how cheap these beautiful goods are.

## Our Trade is Booming.

## WHY?

Because We are the Bargain Makers of the South.

If you consult your interest in buying Dry Goods you will surely come to see the immense big bargains for this week.

## NEW BLACK-LACE FLOUNCINGS.

Bought at the importers' closing out sale in New York. These Flouncings we bought for less than half value and we will sell them the same way. Now is the time for you to buy your lace suit. We are asked every day how it is that we are selling

## Black Lace Flouncing so Cheap.

The above answers the question. We beat our competitors buying and we sell them cheaper than anybody.

## BABIES

Well, aren't that funny, a dry goods house dealing in babies? Well, now we don't deal very largely in babies, but rise to say we are the babies' friend. To prove this, you only have to inspect the nice little things we have for babies, such as tiny Laces, Embroideries, Check Muslins, Mulls, Embroidered Flannels, Gowns, Flannels, Cambrics, Fancy Novelty Braid, Stick-me-not Safety Pins. Well, anything you want for a baby we have got it. Come and see.

## Ladies' Muslin UNDERWEAR

We will open Monday several dozen each Ladies' Skirts, Chemise and Drawers, that are worth from 60c to \$1. The entire lot will go at 25c and 35c. Ladies, look to your interest and come quick. These goods are nicely trimmed and well made.

## PRICES

We give no prices this week for the like of space, it would take too many columns to give you any idea of what we are offering this week. We will offer Grand and Driving Bargains in the following departments: Gingham, Chambray, Bleach and Unbleached Domestic, Challies, Laces, Embroideries, Parasols, Fans, Hosiery, Ribbons, Gloves, Pants Goods, Table Linens, Towels, Napkins, White Spreads, Dress Goods, White Shirts, Handkerchiefs and Shoes. We have made some extreme low prices in all these departments to make this the Biggest Bargain Week for June.

## GIVEN AWAY

Somebody has found us out at last and been giving away the secret by which has been secured

## OUR BIG BUSINESS

And now the secret has become public property and town talk there is no use our keeping quiet, so we admit the secret of our great trade is

## To Sell the Best

## Ask the Lowest.

Best goods and lowest prices, in brief, is what fills our stores with our customers and makes a household word of the name of

D. H. DOUGHERTY &amp; CO.

## THE

VOL. XXI.

## THE MADE HIM TIRE

## THE PRESIDENT WORRIED BY

## BALTIMORE DELEGATION.

## AND HE STOPS A PRETTY SPEED

And Tells the Delegation to "Write Him Letter from Home"--The Baltimore rears Return Disgusted--Gossip.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—[Special].—A number of republicans—gentlemen who regard themselves as entirely respectable and not politicians of the baser sort, for the complicity included clergymen, bankers and merchants came over here from Baltimore in the train of Mr. H. N. Backard for naval officer. He had employed a special car, wore good clothes and behaved themselves in a thorough proper and modest manner in applying admission to the library and requesting a privilege of a few words with the president. Some of these gentlemen had been accustomed to hearing, and believing the story about the off-hand and blunt manner in which Mr. Harrison's predecessor had met visitors and they were full of confidence that President Harrison would prove so agreeable as to wish them with an enjoyable contrast. George W. Wagon was spokesman for the party, but he had scarcely begun the address that he had prepared when the president

snapped him up sharply by saying that he had given the subject no serious consideration, and hoped that the delegation would put what they had to say in writing. When Dr. Wagon ventured to suggest that he desired to show the president in much the "leading citizens of Baltimore" were interested in the appointment of Mr. Backard the president peevishly told the "leading citizens of Baltimore" that it was utterly impossible for him to remember all the names of the many different subjects; that his memory would be remarkable if he could remember the men or things he heard about each day and he would not promise Mr. Fuller Watson to remember that he had met the delegation when he came to consider Mr. Backard's appointment.

Ex-Senator Camden happening to come, the president turned his back on the "leading citizens of Baltimore," and the disappointed gentlemen left the White House wondering whether it was not possible that Grover Cleveland had been misrepresented. The "leading citizens" have thought the matter over, and they are inclined to believe that they have been deliberately and unnecessarily snubbed.

ALABAMA APPOINTMENTS. There is still the feeling of rivalry among the Alabama factions. The appointment of Parsons for district attorney, by means of a proved a satisfactory appointment. It has been the cause of engineering fresh rivalry. The contest now for the marshaling in the two districts is raging at a high pitch. Dr. Mosely, chairman of the state central committee, is at a loss to know who will be the lucky person. He opposed the appointment of Parsons and favored the appointment of Hendly, the colored man, who was yesterday made receiver of public moneys at Huntsville. The two men were of opposite factions and the inference is that the president is trying to "play both ends against the middle." Mosely is backing Bryan of Montgomery, for marshal, in the southern district against Ben Walker, and John H. Long against John B. McClellan for the northern district, but he has no assurance either of his men will be appointed, though he hopes they will.

The appointment of the colored man Hendly, at Huntsville, is the first recognition of the race in any state office, with the exception of a few postmasters, and it is construed by the white league Alabamians to mean that the colored brother is to come in for his share of the spoils. In the appointment of Hendly, Mosely scored quite a victory. Mr. Mosely is as much at sea as any of the delegation of the state committee. His friends think he should be treated as the other chairmen are in being given a voice in the matter. It is said tonight that most of the Alabama appointments will be disposed of between now and the 20th of this month.

## CHANDLER MAY WIN.

## Probable Result of the Contest for the New Hampshire Senatorship.

CONCORD, N. H., June 9.—The interesting fight in this state between Senator William E. Chandler and Dr. J. H. Gallinger for a seat in the United States senate is drawing to a close and in a few days it will be known whether Chandler or the shrewd politician who was at the head of the republican forces last year will represent the state in the senate. It is generally conceded that Mr. Chandler will be the successful man. If precedents are followed, and no reasons are given for not doing so, he will be elected for the regular term. He has served two years, having been appointed to fill vacancy caused by the death of Senator Pike. That gives Chandler the inside track, and he will doubtless secure many votes on that account. Dr. Gallinger's friends urge his fitness for the office by reason of his familiarity with New Hampshire affairs, acquired in years of service on the republican state committee. It has been a close fight thus far, and a quiet one. Both sides have indulged in a still hunt for votes, and for that reason the result of the election of speaker of the house was watched with keen interest. That election was looked upon as the test of the strength of the two candidates. Mr. Upton won Chandler's endorsement, and his election to the speakership settles the question of the senatorship in the minds of all but Dr. Gallinger's intimates. They still claim his election when the question is decided on its merits.

## SUNG FOR DIVORCE.

## Senator Sabin Puts Away His Wife on Account of Her Bad Habits.

St. Paul, Minn., June 9.—The Pioneer Press prints an article in which it says that Ex-Senator Sabin has brought suit for divorce against his wife and that summons was served week ago upon Mrs. Sabin, at Flushing, Long Island, where at the close of Sabin's senatorial career she was, at her own request, placed in an asylum for incurables. The charge, made in the complaint, which has not yet been filed in court, is that of habitual drunkenness. It is asserted that Mrs. Sabin had for some time prior to her marriage been an invalid, and during that time became addicted to the use of morphine. The habit, it is claimed, has been indulged in, to a greater or less extent, ever since, and in later years she has added to the use of intoxicating liquors. It is stated that during the absence from home of Mr. Sabin she occasionally indulged in liquors and drugs to excess. The Pioneer Press continues: "Socially, Mrs. Sabin is a most fascinating lady, and during Mr. Sabin's senatorial career in Washington, she gave weekly receptions, which were among the most popular given by any lady in that city and attended by the most distinguished people. It is doubtful whether the fault with which she is charged in the complaint ever became apparent to any other Washington guests, or came to the knowledge of her friends there. Mr. and Mrs. Sabin have no children of their own. What course Mrs. Sabin will pursue is not yet known, but it is believed she will not resign the suit."

## D. H. DOUGHERTY &amp; CO.,

The Disorganizer of High Prices, 39 and 41 Peachtree Street.

P. S.—Mail orders receive prompt attention and satisfaction guaranteed.

CLOTHING.

FINE FURNITURE, ETC.

## OUR BALTIMORE HOUSE

ADVISES US:

Have settled with Insurance Companies regarding fire which occurred May 10. Find all goods that have been damaged by

## WATER AND SMOKE

Must be made up into garments at once to prevent further damage, which would be the result if not handled.

## THEREFORE CUT PRICES AND FORCE OFF STOCK.

SO HERE GOES:

Suits that were \$9.00 and \$10.00, now \$7.85.

Suits that were \$11.50, \$12.00 and \$12.50, now \$9.85.

Suits that were \$13.50, \$14.00 and \$15.00, now \$11.85.

Suits that were \$16.00, \$16.50 and \$18.00, now \$14.85.

Suits that were \$20.00, \$22.00 and \$22.50, now \$17.85.

Suits that were \$23.50, \$25.00 and \$27.50, now \$20.85.

## EISEMAN BROS.,

17 AND 19 WHITEHALL ST.,

Manufacturing Clothiers and Tailors.

LINE



SHARP &amp; OUDEKIRK.

## IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

We have learned too late to prevent shipments that the months of June, July and August was always quiet for the furniture trade of Atlanta. Our recent arrivals are the handsomest and most artistic we have ever had on our floors. They were intended for immediate sale, and we propose to sell. A word to the wise is sufficient. Come and see us. Elegant Grand Rapids Suits at prices so low as to amaze all who see them. Bed Room Suits, with fine French Beveled Glass Mirrors, \$45. Good suits from \$20. Parlor suits that will equal any \$75 suits was bought in the city at \$50.

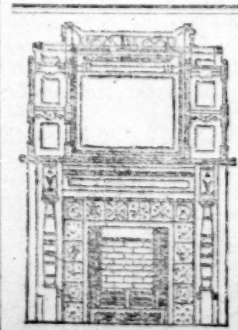
TO THOSE WHO HAVE RECENTLY BUILT NEW HOMES: We say we will save them one-third to buy at present. It will cost nothing to look at our goods, and we are confident there are many moneyed people in this city who can invest now to advantage. We have 33 Elegant Folding Beds that we will sell at prices that are not touched on the continent. Freight paid on goods shipped to Georgia, Alabama and South Carolina and parts of Florida.

WE MEAN BUSINESS, as is well known by all who have once patronized us. Our enormous trade is of such recent growth, that we were not aware of the fact that so many families left the city during the summer months—hence our mistake in having so large a stock for the time of the year. However, the gain will be yours. We sell because we must. We are not able to carry \$50,000 of fine furniture till fall, so we invite any who are likely to need furniture this year to see us and get special figures—during the month of July. Remember, we have practically six large stores, over 15,000 feet of floor room, covered with the finest furniture ever gathered together in the south.

## SHARP &amp; OUDEKIRK,

Chamberlin &amp; Johnson Building.

1, 3, 5, 7, 9 and 11 East Hunter Street.



Hard Wood Lumber  
FINE INTERIOR FINISH!  
J. C. PECK & SON.

MANUFACTURERS OF  
Doors, Stairs, Mantels and Interior Finish  
FINE CARVING A SPECIALTY.

A full assortment of Oak, Ash, Walnut, Cherry, Mahogany, Maple Cedar, etc., always on hand.

8psun wed 8, 10, 12 and 14 Courtland avenue, Atlanta, Ga.

## CLOSING OUT SALE OF COOK STOVES

75 Favorites, Champions, Acorns and Buck's Brilliant Stoves at Cost for next thirty days.

These goods must be sold to make room for other goods. Come early and take your choice. We will save you \$5 to \$10 on the stove.

HUNNICUTT & BELLINGRATH